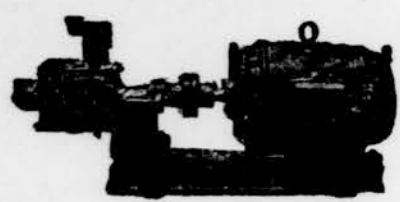


PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 123

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA.



GLYCO-THYMOLINE.
KEEP
INFECTION
AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-
Thymoline
To cure common cold and tonsillitis
douches the nose and gargle with Glyco-
Thymoline which keeps infection at
bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all chemists.

Blue Peter Annexes Blue Riband Of Turf

No More Nomination To Congress Cabinet

JAWAHAR WILL ATTEND, BUT NOT VOTE

A. I. C. C., Working Committee And Premiers' Conference To Meet In Bombay

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The Congress President, it is reliably understood, will not nominate any member for the one seat in the Working Committee rendered vacant due to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's decision to stay out of the Congress Cabinet. There will, therefore, be only 13 members in the Cabinet, excluding the President.

THIS WILL NOT, HOWEVER, MEAN THAT THE CONGRESS CABINET WILL BE DEPRIVED OF THE ADVANTAGE OF PANDIT NEHRU'S HELP AND GUIDANCE IN ITS DELIBERATIONS. THE ARRANGEMENTS ARE THAT EVERY SITTING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE WILL BE ATTENDED BY PANDIT NEHRU, THOUGH HE WILL NOT TAKE PART IN VOTING. HE WILL BE ALLOWED THE PRIVILEGE OF EXPRESSING HIS OPINIONS FREELY ON EVERY ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

The venue of the Working Committee as well as the A.I.C.C., it is understood will be Bombay and not Poona though the latter has extended an invitation. The date will be fixed later.

Both the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee, however, will not meet before the third week

of June.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

Prior to the meeting of the Congress Cabinet, there is every likelihood of all the Congress Premiers conferring in Bombay for discussing common problems and reviewing the work that has been put in so far.

Forward Bloc For Punjab

Dr. Satyapal Stresses Urgent Need

LAHORE, May 24.

About five hundred Congressmen, including Leftists, Socialists, Radicals, Communists and Kisan workers responded to the invitation of Dr. Satyapal and met in conference at his residence this evening to consider the formation of a Forward Bloc in Punjab. The conference decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to organise the Forward Bloc in the Punjab.

More than two dozen persons representing different Districts and Organisations of the Province have enlisted as organisers of the Bloc. Another Sub-Committee will be formed later to draft the constitution, policy and programme of the Bloc and submit the same to the All-India Body.

Dr. Satyapal emphasising the need for such a Bloc in the Congress stated that it was incorrect to say that the Forward Bloc would oppose Gandhiji or the Congress Working Committee. Every Congressman, he said, would respect Gandhiji and the Working Committee. The object of the Bloc would be to promote democracy and organise and bring all the States' Congress Committees into the Congress, remove communalism, organise the immediate fight against Federation and an All-India Volunteer Corps.

In view of the present situation in the country, he observed, there was an urgent need for forming a Forward Bloc within the Congress. Dr. Satyapal was followed by other speakers, including Sheikh Sirajuddin Piracha who presided. All of them stressed the need for the Bloc and a resolution that a Forward Bloc be formed in the Punjab was moved from the Chair and carried unanimously.—United Press.

JAPANESE FORCED TO RETREAT

Chinese Capture Three Towns

CHUNGKING, May 24.

Japanese offensive in Han River Valley North-west of Hankow has been turned in rout, according to Chinese field despatches, which state that as a result of the Chinese counter-attack the Japanese were forced to retreat South-east from Tsao-yang towards Anlu.

Chinese forces are said to have followed up the capture of Tsao-yang, Tangho and Tungpeh last week by entering the walled town of Suhsien after an all-night battle.

Chinese troops are commanded by General Litsung-Jen, famous Kwangsi General, who was largely responsible for the Chinese victory at Taiherchwang.—Reuter.

SAPRU'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's condition is stated to be unchanged. The wound is better and temperature has come down. But he is having some pain owing to gastric trouble.

Numerous enquiries have been made about his condition among those who have written to him are Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Srivatsa Iyer.

BOSE GETS TEMPERATURE

Cancels Dacca Trip

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose got a temperature of 101 degrees this noon. Consequently, he is unable to proceed to Dacca to-night, where he was to address the Dacca District Political Conference and other public meetings.—United Press.

'Purge' For Obeidulla

Suspended From All Frontier Congress Committees

PESHAWAR, May 24.

Khan Obeidulla Khan, Doctor Khan Sahib's son, who was arrested on Saturday last has been suspended from the secretaryship of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and the membership of all other Congress Committees of Frontier by the Working Committee of the F.P.C.C. which met last night under the Presidency of Pir Shahanshah.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also present.

Similarly, Obeidulla's companions have been suspended from membership of the Congress Committees and are debarred from holding any office unless they expressed regret for their past action. All of them including Obeidulla are however allowed to remain primary members of the Congress.

Pir Shahanshah and Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi were deputed by the Working Committee to interview Obeidulla in Charsadda jail and advise him to change his present attitude, otherwise a tribunal would be formed to inquire into the conduct and to take necessary action.

The Working Committee condemned those "red-shirts" and Congressites who participated in the agitation and warned their supporters to remain aloof.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BENARES ARRESTED

Also Another Citizen On Arson And Murder Charge

BENARES, May 24.

A sensation was caused to-day by the arrest of Mr. Chedilal, Municipal Commissioner, under Section 302 I.P.C. in connection with the last riots.

On a similar charge under Sections 395 and 147 I.P.C. another citizen, Mr. Mirza Hassan Beg alias Achumnyan was arrested by the local Police on charges of arson, looting of shops and murder in connection with the last riots. He was arrested on reports received at the Police station and independent investigations carried out by the Police.

Both have been detained in the Jail Lock-up. Hindu and Muslim shop-keepers observed that as a protest against the arrests and a great crowd assembled near the mosque of Sheikh Salem Phatak to make a demonstration. But nothing untoward happened and the crowds vanished on the approach of the Police. Great excitement prevails throughout the city.—United Press.

INDORE HARTAL TO BE CALLED OFF

INDORE, May 24.

Efforts are being made to end the "hartal" which continues for the ninth day to-day.

The local Muslim League and several other institutions organised a joint procession, which passed through the bazar requesting the merchants to open their respective shops. A joint statement issued by these institutions declared that the Holkar Government had agreed to grant substantial concessions in connection with the enhanced taxation, and that there was no justification for continuing the "hartal." As a result of this move, several shops were opened to-day.

Meanwhile, the Maharaja Holkar, assisted by Col. Dinanath, Minister, is endeavouring to settle the dispute amicably. It is expected that the present "hartal" will be called off soon.—United Press.

(Earlier News on page 8)

FOUR LENGTHS VICTORY

Book Makers To Pay Heavily As Favourite Wins After Years

LONDON, May 24.

The Derby run at Epsom over a distance of one mile four furlongs resulted as follows:—

BLUE PETER (E. Smith) ... 1
FOX CUB (Gordon Richards) ... 2
HELIOPOLE (Perryman) ... 3
Twenty-seven ran; won by four lengths, while three lengths separated the second and the third. Betting 7 to 2 on Blue Peter, 100 to 6 on Fox Cub, 100 to 9 on Heliopolis.

The respective owners are Lord Rosebery, Edward Esmond and Lord Derby. Jack Jarvis trained Blue Peter.

GOOD START

The start was good, except that Bellman and Fairchance went slowly into stride. Heliopolis sprinted into lead from Rogerstone Castle, Dhoni, Major Erackey, Fair Fox and Wheatland, Hypnotist and Blue Peter were in the middle field.

On the outside, Larchfield took the lead after three furlongs from Wheatland, Heliopolis, Buxton and Hastings. Blue Peter with eighth or ninth followed Hypnotist.

AT TOTTENHAM CORNER.

A large field was still in front of Heliopolis and Wheatland at the top of the hill. Blue Peter was now making ground rapidly just behind Rogerstone Castle and Fair Fox with Fairchance a long way last. Blue Peter was still going up, steadily approaching the Tottenham Corner and at the turn for home, had taken second place to Larchfield.

Rogerstone Castle was third just in front of Casanova, Hypnotist and Heliopolis. A hundred yards after the turn, Heliopolis and Blue Peter disputed the lead from Hypnotist and Atout Maure with Fox Cub showing up prominently on the outside.

Blue Peter took the lead two-and-half furlongs from home, followed by Casanova, Fox Cub and Heliopolis.

Fox Cub passed Heliopolis and looked likely to overhaul Blue Peter, until Smith used the whip.

HOTTEST DERBY
Blue Peter then shot forward again and won comfortably. Casanova was fourth, Buxton fifth, Admiral's Walk sixth, Hypnotist seventh, Pointseighth, Ortiz ninth, Fairstone tenth, Fairchance eleventh and Salford last.

Time: Two minutes 36-45 seconds. Half a million spectators were present, including the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. It was one of the hottest Derbies for years.

ROSEBERY'S FIRST WIN

This is Lord Rosebery's first Derby win, and continues the family tradition. Father won with Ladas in 1894, Sir Visto in 1895, Cicero in 1905. His grandfather was successful with Favonius in 1871, when the race was last run on May 24.

Jockey Ephraim Smith and Trainer Jack Jarvis had their first Derby victories. Jarvis was always confident that he would achieve his life's ambition with Blue Peter, who has followed up the Two Thousand Guineas victory and one and half miles in 2 minutes 36-45 seconds. Derby once again eluded the Champion Jockey Gordon Richards. Hypnotist is owned by the American William Woodward who won Kentucky Derby a fortnight ago, was heavily backed. He was second favourite 5 to 1 and finished seventh.

It is estimated Blue Peter's win will cost bookmakers about a million sterling. The estimated (Continued on page 10, col. 4)

Dr. R. M. Lohia Arrested

Case Under Section 124 A I. P. C. For An Old Speech In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, formerly Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested to-night under Section 124-A in connection with a speech recently delivered by him.

This evening he delivered a lecture in South Calcutta on "Congress and our Task To-day." He was arrested just after this meeting in connection, it is stated, not with this lecture but with one of his previous speeches.—United Press.

'QUAKE SHOCK AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 24. An earthquake shock of great intensity was felt at 5-25 this morning. The duration of the shock was about a couple of seconds.—A. P.

E. V. R. NAICKER FREE

Released On Medical Grounds

COIMBATORE, May 22 (By Mail). The Coimbatore correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Justice Party Leader, was released from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, this afternoon. I understand, on medical grounds.

When interviewed this evening, Mr. Naicker told me that he had four or five days ago a severe attack of diarrhoea and vomited. "There seems to have been," he said, "correspondence between the Government and the Jail authorities on this score, as a result of which I have been released. I have been so far in the jail for five months and twenty days and I have still to spend about six months more in the jail."

"I received exceptionally kind treatment at the hands of the Central Jail authorities."

Trial Of Bangalore Labour Leader

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 24. About 1,500 workers came out of the Mysore Railway Workshop while the case against S. Ramaswamy, Labour Leader, was being heard before the First Class Magistrate at Mysore to-day for disobedience of the District Magistrate's prohibitory order. After the case was adjourned, he was taken in procession through important streets.

SARDAR LEAVES FOR BARDOLI

BOMBAY, May 24.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Bardoli this evening and is returning to Bombay on Monday next.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

"Another Munich" Opposition Uproar In Commons

Protest Against Chamberlain's Wobbling Policy

LONDON, May 24.

Replying to a question by Mr. Attlee in the House of Commons on Anglo-Soviet relations, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The House is aware that Lord Halifax was able to have conversations with the French Ministers in Paris on his way to Geneva. He was also able to continue in Geneva the conversations, which have been conducted with the Soviet Ambassador in London. As a result of these conversations, all the relevant points of view have now been made clear, and I have every reason to hope that, as a result of the proposals, which His Majesty's Government are now in a position to make on the main questions arising, it will be found possible to reach a full agreement at an early date. There still remains some further points to be cleared up, but I do not anticipate these are likely to give rise to any serious difficulty."

Mr. Attlee asked whether it will be possible to make a more definite and fuller statement before the House adjourned for Whitsun recess.

MORE POINTS TO BE CLEARED UP

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "If possible, such a statement will, of course, be made. As I mentioned, there are some points which have still to be cleared up, and I think, probably, it may be necessary to wait until after we come back, when I hope it will be possible then to give a complete account of the Agreement which I trust will then be reached."

OPPOSITION UPROAR

The reply caused an uproar among Opposition members. Mr. Dalton (Labour) asked: "In view of the continuance of dangers in the International situation, should we not make an end to these delays in the formation of the peace front?"—Reuter.

"ANOTHER MUNICH"

Attlee Gives Notice Of Adjournment Motion

LONDON, May 24.

Replying to questions on Czech assets, Mr. Chamberlain said in formal discussions which had taken place on this subject did not imply "de facto" recognition of the new status of Bohemia and Moravia.

Mr. Sandys asked for an assurance that there would be no 'de facto' recognition without the House being first consulted.

The Premier declared he could not give the assurance amidst loud opposition protests, and cries of "Another Munich."

Mr. Attlee:—Are we to understand that the Government are contemplating giving political recognition to the present state of Czechoslovakia?

The Premier:—No. I did not say that. I said "I cannot give an assurance, because it is not usual to give an assurance of that kind." Mr. Attlee gave notice owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the Premier's replies that he would raise the matter on an adjournment on Friday.—Reuter.

GERMAN CONSUL AT LIVERPOOL

Interpellation On His Activities

LONDON, May 24.

As a sequel to the allegations made by the Prosecution that the German Consul at Liverpool acted as an intermediary for the German Secret Service, Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons, at question time, that it was not entirely clear to what extent the Consul himself was involved in the affair, and the matter (Continued on page 7 col. 4)

"NO FOREIGN MEDDLING"

Japan Out To Have Free Hand In Chinese Concessions

TOKYO, May 24.

Japan is determined to eliminate anti-Japanese elements from Foreign Settlements and Concessions in China by military force, a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman declared today.

"We shall tolerate no foreign meddling in our efforts to deal with them. That Japan participates in the administration of the International Settlements gives her the right to send troops when required," the spokesman claimed.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NEW MOVE IN AMOY

TOKIO, May 24.

The Japanese have made a new move in Amoy. A Japanese warship is anchored between the island of Kulangsu and the mainland, according to Press reports.

It is stated that the warship has orders to stop Chinese traffic across the Channel, particularly the passage of Anglo-Japanese agents.

Much of this traffic is carried by ships, flying foreign flags which are liable to search, equally with junks.

The Consul-General Uchida has sent a new note to the Municipal Council asking it to the Municipal Peace Maintenance Commission as a legitimate local Chinese regime. The Note reiterates Japan's five demands.—

JAPANESE CONTENTION

The spokesman described the British and American contention that present abnormal conditions precluded any change in status or administrative frame-work of the International Settlement as "an attempt to dodge the issue."

The navy will enforce suspension of junk traffic between Kulangsu and the mainland of China from 18-00 tomorrow, the Consul General at Amoy informed Foreign Consular body and Municipal Council. The Domei Agency understands that infringement of the suspension will involve in heavy penalties.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESTROYER STOPS FRENCH LINER

SHANGHAI, May 24.

A Japanese destroyer forced the French liner "Aramis" bound for Shanghai to stop 17 miles from Hongkong, according to a French report.

The warship sent a party aboard and examined the ship's papers and then left, whereafter the "Aramis" continued the voyage.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (—)", "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. LOST & FOUND

Reward of Rupees Fifty will be paid if any one finds out the whereabouts of Master Ramakrishna Reddy, aged fifteen, having smallpox marks on face, thin and black in colour. Kindly inform Ramachandrar Reddy, New Komalavilas Hotel, 101, Cawassi Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, or Village Ganugabanda, Post Vempatty, Suryapeta Taluk, Hyderabad Decan. (11913)

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—For a Graduate Junior Kumar, age 22 years, of a Rajput Estate in U.P., a well-accomplished and beautiful girl, age between 14 to 16, whose father is either a film director or doing business on a grand scale. Rajput girl will be preferred, but no caste restriction. Correspond Box No. 11912, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted One Bookkeeper's Shop assistant. Previous experience preferred. Pay Rs. 15 to 20 or more according to work. Apply to Box No. 11911, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced and capable man to convert a running concern of long standing in a Limited Company, and who is able to arrange for underwriting. Apply Box No. 259, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 10th June, 1939, for the posts of lecturers in Persian and in Ardhamagadhi at M. T. B. College, Surat. The appointment will be upto 31st March 1940 in the first instance. (221)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100-20-500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody. Post Box 2410, Calcutta (243)

Wanted: One qualified Gujarati knowing Graduate Teacher (History) and one qualified Lady Teacher knowing knitting, sewing etc. Apply stating qualification and lowest salary expected to Principal, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, Ghatkopar, G.I.P. Rly. (11300)

68. FLATS TO LET

To let 3 and 4 room flats in Jumna Nivas, next Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty quiet, airy and respectable locality. Rents moderate. Lift available. (11801)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 40955 on the life of Maneeksha Eupooli Cooper of Bombay, a fresh policy in lieu thereof will be issued unless objection is lodged with the Company within one month from this date.

Bombay, 24-5-1939.
E. E. ALLUM,
Manager. (11910)

NOTICE
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner under Section 55 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,200-50-1, 500 plus Rs. 160 conveyance allowance per mensem.

The applicant should be a native of the Province of Bombay or should have at the time of appointment a domicile in the Province of Bombay or in an Indian State, lying within the geographical limits of the Province of Bombay and must have at least a second class degree in Arts, Law, Science or Commerce of the Bombay University or must be the holder of an equivalent degree of a recognised University and possess administrative experience of not less than ten years.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave Regulations and the Municipal Provident Fund. He will be appointed on one year's probation in the first instance if he is not already in municipal service and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience &c. and accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should reach the undersigned on or before the 26th June 1939.

Persons in municipal service are eligible to apply.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify an applicant.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 20th May, 1939. 239.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10937)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

71. BOOKS

Income Tax Ready Reckoner 1939 under the slab system. As. 14. Income Tax Act 1939 about As. 5. The Literature House, Ganda Nala, Delhi. (11732)

41. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted a Patriotic Working Partner with Rs. 15,000 for a safe all-India business. Safe investment and liberal return assured. Apply at once to Box No. 11809, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
PROSPECTUS

A CORRECTION

Our readers are requested to note that in the Prospectus of the abovementioned Bank published in our issue of the 23rd May, in the comparative statement of the number of Banking Offices in various countries appearing in column 2, the number of Banks per million of population was wrongly printed as 203 against India whereas the correct figure is 2.5.

NOTICE.
THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 3rd Floor, (Dean Lane Entrance), ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 29th JUNE, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1938.

(ii) To declare a Dividend.

(iii) To elect three Directors in place of Sir Chunnilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Mr. J. R. D. Tata and Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarain, who retires by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(iv) To elect a Director in the place of Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., who has been appointed Director under Article 83 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.

(v) To consent to the re-election as Directors of Mr. J. R. D. Tata and Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., notwithstanding that they are Shareholders and Directors of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., who hold the office of Chief Agents of the Company in Bombay, and to consent to Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., of which they are Directors, holding the above office of profit.

(vi) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(vii) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of JUNE to the 13th day of JULY, 1939, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
W. MILLARD
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1939.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared at the General Meeting, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 21st July 1939, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th June, 1939.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, if any, should be notified to the Company without delay. (240)

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the posts of

- (1) Part-time Lecturer in Accountancy on Rs. 100 p.m.
- (2) Part-time Lecturer in Mercantile Law on Rs. 100 p.m. and
- (3) Part-time Lecturer in Secretarial Practice on Rs. 150 p.m.

for the special evening classes to be started at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, from 20th June, 1939 for preparing students for the Sydenham College Diploma in Accountancy and the Sydenham College Diploma in Secretarial Practice. Application should reach the Principal on or before 31st May 1939. Further particulars regarding each of the above posts can be had on application from the Principal.

Canvassing for appointment either direct or indirect will be a disqualification. (282)

Public Notices

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

For Sale—S. L. "Sadie"

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have for sale a Single Screw Steam Launch. Brief particulars are as follows:—Steel Hulled Launch built in 1887 by Shalimar Works, Calcutta. Gross tonnage 57.2 tons. Over all length 28 feet. Beam 14 feet. Mean Draught 5 feet 6 inches. Engines, Single screw, Compound surface condensing built by McKie and Baxter Glasgow. N.H.P. 16.6, giving a speed of about 10 knots. Boiler Marine type 7 feet diameter by 8'-4 1/2" long of a Working Pressure of 120 lbs. per sq. inch. The launch is complete with all auxiliary machinery, anchors and equipment and was fully surveyed up to December 1938. The boiler has been condemned.

Further particulars will be supplied and inspection arranged on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioners, No. 8, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

Offers which will be accepted up to 12 noon on the 26th June 1939 must be submitted in sealed covers addressed to the undersigned.

C. W. T. HOOK,
Secretary.

The 19th May 1939. (261)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I. C. No. 10 of 1939.

In the matter of the INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1912.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

In the matter of the ASHOK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED AND REDUCED AND COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, both incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 both Companies having their registered offices at Homji Street in Bombay.

(1) THE ASHOK INSURANCE CO. LTD. and reduced, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, having its Registered Office at Homji Street, within the Fort.

(2) THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, having its registered office at Homji Street within the Fort.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a Resolution of the First Petitioner Company for reducing its subscribed Capital from Rs. 54,400/- to Rs. 27,200/- by cancelling the unissued Capital on 544 shares issued by the First Petitioner Company at Rs. 50/- per share and that the Capital of the First Petitioner Company be sub-divided into 20,000/- shares of Rs. 25/- each. A list of the persons admitted to have been Creditors of the First Petitioner Company on the 16th day of May, 1939, may be inspected at the Office of the First Petitioner Company at Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKALAL & CO., the Petitioners' Attorneys at 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, at any time during business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1/-.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a Creditor of the First Petitioner Company, and who is not entered on the said List and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 12th day of June, 1939, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1939.

DIKSHIT MANEKALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. (251)

Public Notices

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Physical Culture Supervisor and a Physical Culture Instructress on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and 50 respectively. Persons with sound education and degree or diploma of some recognised Physical Culture Institution and who have experience of teaching Physical Education should apply stating age, caste, qualifications and experience and with copies of their certificates and testimonials, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 5th June, 1939.

R. P. DESAI,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Surat.
Municipal School Board,
Surat, 22nd May, 1939. (260)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mr. Albuquerque's bungalow at Chapel Road, Next to Crown Tobacco Co., Bandra.

Drawing room suites, sofas, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, almirahs, cupboards, dressing tables, wooden bedsteads, press and centre tables, writing table, corner cabinets, safe, etc., etc. the property of a gentleman.

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"KING OF THE UNDERWORLD"

Warner Bros.
Sensational Thriller.

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4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Gorgeous Animal Thriller

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(FARJAN-DE' WATAN)

Director: VIJAY BHATT

CAST

P. JAIRAJ—MEHTAB

UMAKANT—SHIRIN

JAL WRITER—ZAHUR

and others

Also Animal Stars

DOG TIGER and HORSE BAHADUR

DON'T MISS TO SEE IT

To-morrow at

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TALKIES, Charni Rd. Junction.

WAR FILM WITH A PEACE MESSAGE

SAGAR'S SPECTACULAR TRIUMPH

Directed by MERBOOB

Now Showing to Eager Audiences At

PATHE

LAMINGTON RD.

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Sunday the 28th May

Morning Show at 10 A. M.

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

PANDYA THANKS CONGRESS

For its 'Firm Stand' On Issue Of Reservation Of Kenya Highlands

BOMBAY, May 24.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Pandya, a member of the Executive Council of Kenya and President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce of the East, sailed for Mombasa on Wednesday.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Pandya issued a Press statement in which he said:—

"I am grateful for the help rendered to our cause and for a strong, dignified and bold stand taken on the issue of reservation of Highlands for Europeans in Kenya, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in his personal capacity and also as the Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Satyapuri and others.

"The Congress has also taken a firm stand by its resolution passed at the last session of the A.I.C.C. at Calcutta. Though I can understand and appreciate the importance of various other issues requiring the immediate attention of the Congress High Command, I hope the Working Committee would take measures to drive home to the Indian people the insult implied to the Indian race by the recent Order-in-Council, and evolve a plan of action so that the Imperial Government may realise the seriousness of the situation and may take necessary steps to do justice to Indians."—United Press.

W. I. A. A. ELECTS MR. NURMAHOMED CHINYO ITS PRESIDENT

Glowing Tributes To Out-Going President's Services To Assn.

The Secretary of the W.I.A.A. writes:—

Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy was elected President of the W.I.A.A. at the first Committee meeting since the Annual General Meeting, which took place on Monday May 22nd. Mr. Chinoy was first elected to the W.I.A.A. Committee in August 1925 and has therefore served for very nearly 14 years, having in 1933 been elected Vice-President of the Association.

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, the retiring President and Mr. S. Guevrek, the retiring Vice-President both declared that, though they placed themselves unreservedly at the Committee's and the Association's disposal to assist them in any way they could, they felt that they should make way for others in office. The following resolution was passed with acclamation:—

The Committee wishes to place on permanent record its very sincere appreciation of the great services which Mr. H. E. Ormerod has rendered both to it and to the Association as a whole in his capacity for over eight years as President, and for 20 years as a member, and to state its conviction that no one has spared himself less in the cause of motoring.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ormerod had been President of the W.I.A.A. for no less than eight years and a Committee member for more than 18. He was one of the founders of the Association when it started in 1919.

At Mr. J. J. J. Guretti's instance the following resolution of appreciation of the many services rendered by Mr. S. Guevrek who was first elected to the Committee in 1922, was also passed:—

This meeting places on record its sense of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. S. Guevrek as a member of the Association for 20 years and as Vice-President for over six years, and sincerely regret that he does not desire to continue as Vice-President.

The two next senior members of the Committee, Messrs J. M. Kamdar (first elected in 1930) and S.N.C. Patuck (first elected in May 1931) were elected Vice-Presidents.

SHERTHA SCHOOL OF POLITICS OPENED IN AHMEDABAD

(From A Correspondent.)

Shertha School of Politics, organised on behalf of the Ahmedabad Congress Socialist Committee, was inaugurated by Mr. Bukhari, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, on the 17th, inst. He delivered six lectures in all covering a wide range of international politics, the present political position of the third International and dealt with the problem of Muslims and the National Congress.

Mr. Dinkar Mehta has started his series of lectures on Marxism. Mr. Ajay Ghosh, has also arrived.

Is Ministry Part Of Government?

Important Point Before Calcutta Judges In Sedition Case

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The question whether an attack on the Council of Ministers of Bengal came under the mischief of Section 124-A, A. I. P. C. (sedition), was discussed to-day in the Calcutta High Court before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Nasim Ali and Mr. Justice Rau.

The point arose in connection with the two references arising out of two sedition cases now pending against the "Basumati," a local vernacular daily, made by two Presidency Magistrates to the High Court for an authoritative expression of opinion on the matter, following the decision of Mr. Justice Bartley, sitting with Mr. Justice Khundkar, in a case against the "Hindustan Standard" to the effect that the Ministers were not officers subordinate to the Governor, and as such an attack on the Ministry was not seditious.

The points referred to the High Court by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate were whether the Ministers were subordinate officers to the Governor within the meaning of Section 49 of the Government of India Act of 1935, and whether the Council of Ministers should be considered as the Government established by law in British India.

The point referred to the High Court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was whether the Ministry of a province could be said to form part of the executive Government of the province within the meaning of section 17 of the Indian Penal Code.

Advocate-General's Plea

Appearing on behalf of the Crown the Advocate-General, Sir Asoke Roy, submitted, that, having regard to the scheme of the Government of India Act of 1935, read with the Instrument of Instructions issued to the Governor of the Province, it was the Ministers who really constituted the Government established by law in British India and administered the executive Government of this Province.

Mr. Justice Nasim Ali: "If a particular Ministry is included within the meaning of the word 'Government', then it would be impossible to work any democratic form of government. If anyone says, 'This particular Ministry must go', that does not necessarily mean that one is attacking the system of Government."

The Advocate-General continued that nominally the executive authority was vested in the Governor but, except in certain circumstances, the Statute had provided that the Governor must have a Council of Ministers, and the function of that Council of Ministers was to advise the Governor, who was to act on that advice. It was the Ministers who were in charge of the executive business of the province.

Mr. Justice Rau: "Suppose the Governor, in spite of the rules of business and Instrument of Instructions, insists on the exercise of his powers for himself, could there be any remedy in a court of law?"

The Advocate-General: "No."

Mr. Justice Rau: "Then, who is the person authorised by law, not by constitutional practice or Instrument of Instructions, but by law—to exercise the executive authority?"

The Advocate-General: "All executive actions of the Government are expressly to be taken in the name of the Governor."

The Chief Justice: "Can we go behind that and say that really so-and-so exercises the authority?"

The Advocate-General: "You can go behind it to the extent that you find a proviso in the Act and in the Instrument of Instructions."

Mr. Justice Rau: "The Instrument of Instructions has made it clear that nothing can be questioned in a court of law. The powers are by law in the Governor. By not by constitutional practice or otherwise it may be with somebody else, but the legal powers are the powers of the Governor."

The Advocate-General submitted that the scheme of the Act of 1935 was that it was the Ministers who were really responsible for the executive Government.

The hearing is proceeding.

Mr. Vajubhai Shukla and Ismail Hirani, leaders of Rajkot

BARODA GOVT. AND PROHIBITION

Bombay Govt. Appreciates Co-operation

BARODA, May 24. The co-operation of the Baroda Government in helping the measures of prohibition adopted by the Government of Bombay is appreciated by the latter as under: "The Government of Bombay highly appreciate the further measures of co-operation of the Baroda Government in the Excise arrangements in the Baroda territory adjoining Valod Mahal."—United Press.

FRESH INQUIRY INTO DIGBOI FIRING

Controller Of Emigrant Labour To Be Chairman

SHILLONG, May 24. The "United Press" authoritatively learns that a fresh inquiry into the Digboi firing has been ordered by Government, to be held by a Committee with Mr. S. K. Ghosh, I.C.S., Controller of Emigrant Labour, as chairman and two other non-officials as members.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, May 23. The number of the inmates of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens was increased last week with the birth of a spotted deer, an Indian antelope and several silver pheasants and bronze-winged pigeons, a rare occurrence in the Zoological Gardens.—United Press.

MALARIA, QUININE and MOSQUITOES

According to recent statistics compiled by the U. S. A. Public Health Service more than 133,000 cases of malaria are reported annually, and there are 4,319 deaths. Physicians, who know about it, estimate that not more than one fourth of the cases of malaria are reported to the health authorities, and as for treatment, it is sadly inefficient in the great number of cases that do not come under proper surveillance of these authorities.

Fortunately malaria is not directly contagious from person to person. A person can get malaria only through the agency of the Anopheles or malarial mosquito. Inoculation with the malarial parasite occurs when one is bitten by this kind of mosquito. Low grounds, swamp, dampness, freshly turned earth, the state of the liver and the purity or impurity of the blood have nothing to do with it. No anopheles mosquitoes, no malaria. Nevertheless malaria cannot be stamped out by killing all malarial mosquitoes for the simple reason that in practice this has been proved to be an impossibility. Common mosquitoes (Culex) have nothing to do with malaria. When a Culex mosquito alights, its body is nearly parallel with the surface; when an Anopheles alights, its body is nearly perpendicular to the surface. This is a simple way to distinguish the malaria-carrying mosquito from the common kind that does not bring this infection.

Malaria mosquitoes are pond breeders. A puddle or natural collection of water in the woods, or some stagnant water in field or swamp will do.

A person from a non-malarial region visiting or temporarily living in a malarial place should take 6 grains of quinine daily as a routine preventive during the whole of his stay. But as soon as he should get infected, it is generally advisable to take twenty grains of quinine a day for five to seven days, and no longer. This is the dose recommended by authorities like the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations and the U. S. Public Health Service.

Chills and fever frequently mean some other disease than malaria. Only by finding the parasites in the blood of the patient, under the microscope, can the doctor be certain that his patient has got malaria.



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DETTOL
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

"...and for intimate personal use, Doctor?"

Many women suffer needless discomfort and mental distress in connection with personal hygiene. Safeguard against this by making a habit of using 'Dettol' for bathing, personal cleansing, and douching when advised. Write for a free booklet on this subject, post free from Atlantis (East) Limited, 20/1 Chetla Road, Calcutta.

DEVKARAN NANJI BANK, LD.

Branch For Thakurdwar And Girgaum Clients Opened

(From A Correspondent.) Devkaran Nanji Banking Co., Ltd. having recognised the need of a Clearing Bank for Thakurdwar and Girgaum localities, opened a branch of their Bank at Deokaran Nanji Wadi, Girgaum Road yesterday.

All kinds of banking facilities will be available to the clients of the Bank. Current deposit accounts will be opened for Rs. 100 and more, and interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed on these accounts on daily minimum balances.

They will also open Savings Bank Deposit accounts starting from Rs. 10 and upwards, and withdrawals can be made with cheques once a week. The clients will be allowed 2 per cent. per annum interest on monthly minimum balance. Fixed deposit accounts will also be opened for Rs. 500 and more and the rates of interest can be ascertained on application from time to time.

A special feature of the Bank will be Dinabank 3-year and 6-year Cash Certificates and Silver bars. These cash certificates will be obtained from the Bank in denominations of Rs. 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000, yielding about 2-3 1/2 per cent. per annum and 3-1/2 per cent. per annum interest respectively.

Devkaran Nanji Silver bars will be available in various attractive designs in 10, 20, 50 and 100 tolas of pure silver bearing the H. M.'s Mint stamp as to quality and weight.

The branch will also sell and purchase shares and Government Securities, will buy gold and silver in any amount, will also grant loans, overdrafts and Cash credits. The business of collection of bills, cheques, hundis, notes will be made free of charge in Thakurdwar and Fort areas. Up-country collections will be made at competitive rates.

In order to suit the public the time for business has been kept from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. on week days and 9-30 a.m. upto 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

"NOW OR NEVER"

Pakistan Association's Appeal

LAHORE, May 23. Under the caption "Now or Never" the Pakistan Association of Lahore has issued an appeal to "the Muslims of Pakistan"—Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan.

The appeal says that the acceptance of Federation by the Muslim delegation to the Round Table Conference amounted to nothing less than "signing the death warrant of Islam and its future" in India, and the only practical solution is a separate Federation for Muslims.

In support of this the appeal says that India has never been one single nation. In the northern provinces of India out of a total population of about 40,000,000, the Muslims constitute about 30,000,000. Their culture, history, traditions, economic system, laws of inheritance, succession and marriage are basically and fundamentally different from those of the people living in the rest of India.

Lastly the appeal says that by remaining in a scheme of All-India Federation, the Muslims are reduced to a minority of one to four. It adds that the safeguards envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935, are mere hallucinations. They can never be a substitute for the loss of separate nationality. However effective and extensive the safeguards may be, they will never prevent the Hindu majority at the centre from ruling the country from the point of view of Hindu ideals of administration.

In the end an appeal is made to Muslims to be prepared for any sacrifice for the achievement of the Pakistan scheme.



Gathering at the social function and tea arranged by The Raja of Miraj (Senior) at his 'Sindolla' Villa, Mahabaleshwar, on last Tuesday.



The South Indian United Artists' Corporation which is producing 'Jayakodi' in Bombay presented an address to Mr. S. Satyamurti during his recent visit to the city.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

Constancio Fernandez and another man, who were arrested on a charge of assaulting shipping workers, were ordered to be released on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

It was stated that the assaulted members were non-Unionists and were in search of jobs.

On a charge of rash and negligent driving and causing injuries to a pedestrian, at Parel Road, Yashubhai Mohammed Yasul Mohammed was placed before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, to-day, and was ordered to be released on bail.

It was alleged that the accused drove away after knocking down the pedestrian.

On receipt of information Mr. N. M. Kamte ordered Deputy Inspector D. R. Parulekar of the Vigilance Branch and his staff to raid Room No. 13, 2nd floor of Premchand Raichand Building which they did and arrested Kundanlal Kishanlal, Marwadi.

Several Sutta chits and American Cotton Future account books and Rs. 210 including marked coins are alleged to have been seized by the police. The accounts of Sutta, it is said run into thousands of rupees.

The accused was placed to-day before Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Barot at Mazgaon Police Court and remanded to 7th June 1939 on a bail of Rs. 200.

Dhirajlal Sitaldas, son of a landlord, has been arrested by the Gamdevi Police, on a charge of breaking open the lock of a tenant and removing his belongings. It would appear that the tenant was in arrears of some months' rent. He had been threatened with assault by the rent-collector of the building if he continued to stay on the premises. Thereupon he became nervous and went to another place for a few days' stay. He went to accused's building to take some clothes, when he found the lock broken and the contents removed to another part of the building.

The accused was placed before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum this morning and was ordered to be released on bail.

EMPIRE DAY IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday. The Union Jack was flown on all public buildings in the City

VILE PARLE NEWS

Municipality's Measures Against Typhoid

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, May 24. The prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Vile Parle Municipality in checking the spread of typhoid fever would appear to have acted as an effective check on this scourge of the suburban population.

IMPROVED SANITATION

Inquiries show that the incidence of this, more or less endemic, disease has been localized to an appreciable extent mainly by the arrangement made by the Sanitary Committee which lends the services of a full-time "halalkhor" to attend to the sanitary emergency as soon as a case is reported.

The Committee has also issued detailed instructions of an educative character indicating, for the guidance of the public, what prophylactic measures should be taken. Side by side with this, facilities for anti-typhoid inoculation have been conveniently made available.

These measures form part of the approved prophylactic technique and can be relied on to establish an efficient control on free distribution of infection. It is hoped that they would not be relaxed till the menace is totally eradicated and that the public in the interests of its health and safety, co-operate with the local authorities in immunizing the suburbs against the typhoid menace.

A FAREWELL FUNCTION

Mr. T. C. Thakore of Andheri, who is shortly leaving for Japan, was given a send-off last night at a farewell function arranged by Mr. A. B. Pakhade at which Mr. Barliwala, President of the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality presided. Mr. Pakhade, Dr. Bhat and several other citizens wished 'bon voyage' to Mr. Thakore who is a popular social figure in the suburban circles.

The function proved a success as, in its atmosphere, even the inescapable 10 p.c. tax which to the worried rate-payer has recently assumed the aspect of a 'bete noir' was permitted to be alluded as a joke, thanks to the sense of humour of both the president and his 'opponentist' fellow-guests. Mr. Tendulkar and Mr. Deshpande of Vile Parle treated the company to their music.

to-day in celebration of Empire Day.

A meeting under the auspices of the Empire Day Committee, was held at the City High School, Thakurdwar, with Mr. R. J. Desai in the chair.

Mr. S. K. Nalque, R. P. Joshi and others addressed the meeting.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6 00	12 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiwar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15

(Mon. Sat.)

*The Flying Rance Surat 9 48 15 10
The Flying Rance, Surat 10 58 18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger 14 15 22 30
Kathiwar Express 18 45 8 45
Baroda Passenger 20 33 9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.
ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) 8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London-Bombay (Juhu)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuji and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 8-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)-London
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuji and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)-Colombo
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trincomopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departures from Juhu—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly
Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m. Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 2-15 p.m.

Bombay-Poona-Kolhapur
Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo-Bombay (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia
Latest hour of posting—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia-Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong, China and Japan
Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong-Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)-Delhi
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-15 p.m.

Bombay-Kathiwar
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.

Departures from Juhu—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.



Did you **MACLEAN** your teeth to-day?



Of course we did

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.



ATHLETIC PROWESS AND BOVRIL GO HAND IN HAND

Athletes all over the World have found that Bovril gives them speed of action coupled with quickness of brain. They have found also that for sustained muscular effort there is nothing so good as Bovril.

It has been conclusively proved by scientific investigation that Bovril has a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.



AS A **QUICK ENERGISER-DRINK**

BOVRIL

WORLD OF WIRELESS

"Three Annas Worth And No More"

Controller Of Broadcasting In Search Of Spiritual Values

"You as a listener pay to us Rs. 10 a year, or 3 annas a week. You have the 'right' to demand 3 annas worth of entertainment a week—no more."

"When I came to India three years ago I came for one reason and one reason only. I believed that India was a country where spiritual values were far more deeply rooted than they are in the West."

These observations were made by Mr. Lionel Fieldon, Controller of Broadcasting in India in the course of a speech at the opening of the Trichinopoly Radio Station, extracts from which are reproduced below:—

Criticism and complaints are excellent things in life, just as spices and chillies are excellent things in rice, but you cannot live on a diet of chillies alone—at least I don't think so, correct me if I am wrong. Numbers of people write to me and talk to me about the critical element in our talks. They complain that our talks are always criticising. Criticising books, criticising customs, criticising methods, criticising education, criticising the cinema, criticising everything under the sun. They don't realise that it is not All-India Radio which is criticising but India which is exercising its ingrained habit of criticism through All-India Radio. Criticism, as I have said, is good; but construction is also necessary. As an Indian said to me only yesterday "India is full of reformers, but lacks formers". In 1935 and 1935—not so much now I admit—people in India criticised broadcasting so much that they very nearly criticised it out of existence. That just won't work with a new service. Broadcasting in any case cannot please everyone all the time, and probably, at the beginning, it cannot even please a great many people all the time; but if you tear it to pieces before it has begun, it will never please anybody any of the time. To try to please everybody is, to my mind, a hideous mistake; it is attempting the impossible. But it is just what democratic institutions are sometimes forced to do when everyone shouts different opinions at them. I dare say you know that the B.B.C. in England, which is an extremely rich and powerful organization, has recently been, what it calls, "investigating the problem of pro-

gramme preferences of the public."

"PUBLIC HAS NO TASTES."

I am going to read some extracts from an article on this subject which appeared in the "New Statesman" by W. J. Turner, an eminent poet and critic. He says:—

"I refuse to admit the existence of any problem in the problem of programme preferences of the public, and I surmise that for 'B. B. C.' We may read some timid, nervous, harassed official who does not feel capable of judging for himself between the claims made upon programmes by the various departments and correspondents of the B. B. C. and seeks to know what the public wants—which is the sign of a modest but not the sign of an enlightened man."

"In these days when nobody appears to believe in anything, let me assure listeners that I not only believe but am certain that the public at large (and I refer to the public of every country) has no tastes, no preferences, but only habits—most of which are at present bad. Distinct tastes or preferences if they have anything more real behind them than mere lip-service, are the mark of rare, highly developed individuals who have learned to think and to feel for themselves. Such people are difficult to turn from their tastes; but it is well known to those who are engaged in moulding public opinion that, given time and money enough, it is possible to turn the mass of people from one thing to another just as one pleases. We can, however, add something to this. We can truthfully say that it is common human nature to recognize what is easy quicker than what is difficult and generally to take the line of least resistance. For

example, it is easier to read a newspaper than to read a book. It is easier to look at a picture paper than to read a newspaper. A civilised public is a public of civilised habits, into which it must be trained, for it will not acquire them without effort. What moral is one to draw from this? A very important one, which is that it is not the function of the B. B. C. to supply so-called popular programmes or to ask the public what it likes, but to supply good and varied programmes and to give to the public what is liked by men and women of education who are not corrupted or demoralised by bad or easy going, habits, but are chosen for their intelligence and for their broad and catholic tastes to direct broadcasting—and to direct means to lead and not to be led."

These are not necessarily my opinions—as the Editor of a paper writes, when he publishes a provocative article. If I had said them, I might have been condemned as an over-weening Englishman dictating to India. These are only the opinions of an English critic about the B. B. C. Still, I suggest that you might think them over.

THREE ANNAS WORTH.

And think this over too—what exactly, have you as a listener, the 'right' to demand from any broadcasting organization? You as a listener pay to us Rs. 10 a year or 3 annas a week. You have the 'right' to demand 3 annas worth of entertainment a week—no more. Now if you go to a cinema once a week, and pay rather more than this, you don't always find your three hours of entertainments perfect. I suggest to you that if out of the three hundred hours of programmes broadcast every week by All India Radio you cannot find even three to please you as much, say, as your average film, then there is something wrong with All-India Radio. But, if you can find three, then you have no right to grumble. Broadcasting is not intended to cater, and cannot cater for you all the time and just as in a democracy citizens must understand the inevitable shortcomings from the 'individuals' point of view, of any and every Government, so in broadcasting each listener must learn, to pick 'his' programme from programmes intended for tastes other than his.

FOUQUETS FOR THE STAFF.

You know that the present organization of All India Radio has been built up in three short years. In my belief, for what it is worth—and at least I can claim a fairly long and wide experience of broadcasting—India has been fortunate in this organization. Funds are limited, of course, but I have not, in my experience in any country seen a harder working or more enthusiastic staff, and I firmly believe that AIR with which you in Trichinopoly have been linked up to-day, can exert an enormous influence for good in this country both in removing the barriers of misunderstanding between one part of India and another, and in making the voice and culture of India more widely known across the world than it has ever been before. But I think that it can't do this unless it is given a chance. A horse won't win a race if the owner keeps stopping the jockey to ask him why the devil his horse are not properly polished, or if the crowd pelts the horse and jockey with mud—You may say that you don't like the look of horse or jockey; well, you don't have to put your money on them. If you do put your money on them by buying a receiver and a license in this broadcasting race—you back them. That's all you do—back them. If everyone who put money on a horse wanted to have a voice in deciding its feed, training, exercise, I don't think some-how that that horse would win. And then the jockey. Every father in India, I think, feels convinced that his son is the one and only competent jockey for this broadcasting race. Well they can't all be jockeys. What sort of jockeys are wanted, do you think? To answer that, you must also answer this what is the aim of broadcasting? Fundamentally, the answer can be only that it is to mould public opinion. It can be nothing else. Broadcasting cannot be negative. It will mould public opinion just as certainly by omission as by commission. Whether its direction be bold or feeble, truculent or servile, the effect of its continuous output must inevitably be to mould public opinion, not only in such matters as politics, but in music, language, drama, news, and in mutual goodwill or mutual recrimination. It can play a very noble or a very evil role in the affairs of men.

SPIRITUAL VALUES.

When I came to India three years ago I came for one reason and one reason only. I believed that India was a country where spiritual values were far more deeply rooted than they are in the West. Perhaps I was extremely foolish. I believed that India might produce a broadcasting organization of such sincerity and truth as would single it out from the bureaucratic plutocratic or propagandist organizations of the West. I still believe that it could be done, and perhaps will be done if you trust your jockeys, understand their difficulties, appreciate their qualities, and give them your support. In this broadcasting race your horses are Truth, Propaganda, Originality, Routine, Efficiency, Red Tape, Courage, Prejudice, Zeal, Inertia. Which in spite of such mixed metaphors, do you favour?

Harwood League

E. E. S. T. EARN FULL POINTS

Caltex Go Down In A Contest Tie

The B.E.S.T. new comers to Senior League football, picked up another two points at the Coopers on Wednesday, when they took the decision from Caltex, winning by the odd goal in three. Some felt at the close of the hour that a draw would have been a more correct index of the match.

In the early half the winners were not in it and Caltex did everything, but score. Resuming things were different and exchanges were shared. The B.E.S.T. took the lead through Lissenbergh. This advantage was not kept long, as Caltex went all out for the equaliser and Gibson did the needful in this direction. In an up and down spell both goals had anxious moments, but the B.E.S.T. were destined to take advantage of an opening, and B. Gardner scored the decider by heading in a high pass by D'Souza from the left Caltex put their all into the last eight minutes of play, but Fernandes in the B.E.S.T. goal was safe, and Smith with R. Gardner did not spare themselves in spilling repeated raids by the opposing side.

For the winner Fernandes, goal-keeper, and the backs, mentioned above, did very well. R. Gardner, Lissenbergh and D'Souza of the forward line were often in the limelight. Caltex had a good goalie in Cohen, the shots he let in gave him no chance. Telang, centre-half and Selkirk, his left hand man were hard working. Among the forwards Gibson showed up best.

THE GAME

The B.E.S.T. goal received visits in the first minutes of the game. Though, the first real good shot of the match came from Lissenbergh who from close range sent in a hot shot which Cohen with difficulty felled. Caltex returned to attack and a corner was awarded, Wilson cleared. Telang trapped the ball and tested Fernandes in the B.E.S.T. goal with a long shot, the latter was quite safe. Caltex continued to worry the opposite defence. Another corner was no help to them. A few minutes later Caltex should have taken the lead but for the timely intervention of Wilson who rushed in and robbed Gibson of the ball, at the cost of a corner. This award was sent behind. Caltex were very dangerous now and the B.E.S.T. goal had a charmed life. Two shots one by Gibson and another by Selkirk should have given Caltex the advantage. The first smacked the upright and the next grazed the cross bar on the wrong side. The end of the first half came with the B.E.S.T. doing their utmost to keep Caltex from scoring.

The B.E.S.T. were in the picture after the interval and reversed condition prevalent in the early period. After a couple of raids the B.E.S.T. succeeded in taking the lead. An infringement by a Caltex defender not far out from goal created the opening. D'Souza sent in finely, Lissenbergh was there to receive it and beat Cohen with a brilliant effort. Caltex were upset at this and a number of concerted raids ended in Gibson putting the teams on terms. Play was shared now, and both goals received visits. A nice swing across by D'Souza gave B. Gardner the ball high and he headed in smartly to take the lead eight minutes from the close. Frantic efforts by Caltex marked the closing stages and Fernandes was kept busy. Among his saves were two really good ones. All Caltex endeavours were fruitless and the B.E.S.T. ran out winners by the odd goal in three.

TEAMS:

B.E.S.T.: P. Fernandes; Smith and R. Gardner; Rana, Wilkins and D'Silva; Kolapbker, B. Gardner, Lissenbergh, Adams and D'Souza.

CALTEx: Cohen, Wilson and Cartoon; Maartenz, Telang and Selkirk; Martin, Blake, Gibson, Taylor and Bull.

To-day's Fixtures

Y.M.C.A. v. 14th Heavy Battery, R.A., 6 p.m. Coopers.

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WELTER-WEIGHT FIGHT PROSPECTS

LONDON, May 24.

The most expensive welter-weight contest ever staged, takes place at Harringay to-morrow when Henry Armstrong defends his world title against the British champion Ernie Roderick of Liverpool.

The purse is ten thousand sterling of which Armstrong receives £8,500. Ringside seats cost ten guineas each. Armstrong will concede nearly a stone. He has won 61 of 103 fights by knock-out. The question is whether Roderick's stylish left is good enough to keep out a nonstop puncher.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH

Germany Drew With Eire: Each Side Scoring One Goal

LONDON, May 23.

In the International Football match played at Bremen to-day, Germany drew with Eire, each side scoring 1 goal. Germany led 1 to nil at half-time, Conen, their centre-forward, scoring. Bradshaw, Eire's centre-forward, equalised.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7)

Khan, 10-0 Dhirendra Nath Ghose, 10-15 Bijan Kumar Dey.

Lucknow—Programme

238.5 metres (1,022 kc/s) 6-0 V. J. Joshi, 6-25 Gauhar Sultan, 6-45 Radio orchestra, 6-55 Mubarak Husain, 7-15 V. J. Joshi, 7-35 Gauhar Sultan, 7-50 Instrumental Trio, 8-0 Informal discussions, 8-15 V. J. Joshi, 8-40 Gauhar Sultan, 9-40 Is companionate marriage feasible in India? 9-55 V. J. Joshi, 10-15 Ma-i-khanyam, 10-25 Amva ki dali dall.

B. E. C. Programme

7-30 Lucky dip. (10th Sd.), 8-15 Recital, 8-30 Round Empire, 9-30 News, 9-45 Matters of moment by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, 10-0 Aunt Jeannie (Part II), 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 Ghazals and Dada, 8-20 News in English 8-30 Light selection, 12-30 p.m. Tulidas Bhajan 12-40 Tarabai of Gadag 1-0 Mar ket rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 get by Master Dina 1-30 Music 3-30 From Film My Sen 3-45 Duets from Discs 4-0 for very small children (Gai) and Mari 4-15 Orchestral Hits 6-0 Master Bhagwandas M. Naik 6-25 Hamid Hussain (Sarinda) 6-35 Master Dina 6-45 V A Kagalker 7-0 Call to Business enterprise (Gujarati) by C N Vakil, 7-15 V A Kagalker 7-30 Commercial News 8-0 Tarabai 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila 8-30 Master Bhagwandas 8-55 Local News and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 V A Kagalker.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.) 3-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay 6-45 metres (1,820 kc/s.) 6-0 Tarabai 6-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra 6-40 Goets 6-50 Master Dina, Ghazal 7-0 to 9-35 as in Bombay 1 9-35 Elli Millet, Block-fute records 9-55 G. Lester (Violinello 10-10 Mario Pagliarini: Pianoforte.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (856 kc/s.) 7-30 a.m. Nasir Khan 7-50 Radio orchestra 8-0 Idanbai 8-30 School Broadcast 10-0 p.m. Your Selections 6-10 Idanbai 6-29 Radio Orchestra 6-35 Gordan Das 6-50 Sarangi & Sitar Duet 6-55 Nasir Khan 7-15 Bengali Poetry: by Syed Zahiruddin Ahmad 7-30 For Villagers 8-15 Idanbai 8-25 Radio Orchestra 8-30 Gordan Das 8-40 Nasir Khan 9-45 Matters of moment by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield B. B. C. 10-0 Idanbai 10-15 Nasir Kan

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s) 7-30 to 9-5 a.m. & 1-0 p.m. Pickwick Club 1-10 Variety 6-0 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Nasir Khan 6-30 Sindhi Aur Marwari Gane 6-50 Idanbai 7-0 Gordan Das 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-30 Ustad Falyaz Khan of Baroda 7-40 Hira-bai Barodekar 7-50 Idanbai 8-5 Gordan Das 8-15 to 9-35 As in Delhi 1 9-35 World's six best dance bands.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s) 7-30 to 9-5 a.m. & 1-0 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1 21.3 metres (9,590 kc/s) 8-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time) 370.4 metres (810 kc/s) 10-30 a.m. Selection, 12-30 p.m. New Gramophone records, 12-45 Erwin Klein and his Viennese orchestra, 1-30 For you madam, 2-0 Song writers on parade 1, 5-0 Variety, 6-10 Pramilan Bal, 6-25 Rabindranath Mazumdar, 6-40 Ghitashree Gita Das 7-0 Raj Kumar Bhattacharya, 7-20 Fazl Karim, 7-40 Radharani, 8-5 Volumes, authors and pages, 9-10 Violin recital, 9-30 Port of Calcutta by C. F. Hooper, 9-45 Organ recital by T. H. Andrew, 10-10 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s) 10-30 a.m. to 11-30 & 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1, 61.08 metres (4,840 kc/s) 5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1 6-10 For countryside, 7-0 to 8-10 As in Calcutta 1, 9-10 Jnanendra Nath Dutt, 9-25 Kuroam Banerjee, 9-45 Golam Sabbir

(Continued in col. 5)

Protect your Gums!

Dental authorities say that the safest and simplest way to prevent Pyorrhoea is to gargle with Milton twice daily. Milton's powerful antiseptic action kills all germs, preventing sepsis of the mouth and keeping the gums firm and healthy. It makes the breath sweet, too. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.



To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.



THE MONKEY BRAND CAMPAIGN FOR BRIGHTER CLEANING

MY WORD, I'M FULL OF "HIGH-LIGHTS" THANKS TO YOUR SMOOTH-CLEANING

I'M PROUD OF MY WORK... IT KEEPS YOU SO POLISHED... SO GLEAMING... A KETTLE FOR ANY HOUSEWIFE TO BE PROUD OF!

Ask for the original Monkey Brand in the new red and black carton.

KEEP YOUR KETTLE "SMOOTH CLEANED" WITH MONKEY BRAND!

To keep your kettle bright and shining—as clean as the day you bought it—give it Monkey Brand's smooth cleaning. Just rub Monkey Brand on a damp cloth and rub over the surface. Every speck of grime, soot or gas-stain is easily wiped away, and, most important of all, without scratching the surface. Cleaned regularly with Monkey Brand your kettle will always be a fit companion for the rest of your kitchen-ware—gleaming and unscratched—just like new!

Don't scratch it clean—clean it clean with **MONKEY BRAND**

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO. LTD., PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Ph. 22519.

TO-DAY ONLY!

"THERE'S THAT WOMAN AGAIN"

COLUMBIA'S GREATEST DETECTIVE COMEDY-DRAMA!

From TO-MORROW:

Isa Miranda

Paramount's most Glamorous Continental Discovery in

The All-India Premiere of Her First Hollywood Picture "HOTEL IMPERIAL"

with

Ray Milland

One of the most exciting Spy Dramas of the Year! Book in Advance! Ph. 22519.

TO-DAY at 1-30 P.M. for LADIES

'ZENANA' SHOW of 'ROYAL JEWEL No. 8



"MOTHER INDIA"

The COLOUR-Picture of which THE WHOLE OF INDIA IS PROUD There is NO 4s. CLASS for the

'ZENANA' SHOW of 'Mother India'

NON 5TH STOP MONTH

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE for the ELITE

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CLIVE

BROOK

In GEORGE FLEYDELL RANCKROFT'S

"THE WARE CASE"

First Class Murder Mystery with a real kick in the climax!

METRO DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045



In CLARENCE BROWN'S production

Idiot's Delight

with EDWARD ARNOLD, CHARLES COBURN, JOSEPH SCHILLER. Based on The Theatre Guild's Stage Hit Screen Play by Robert E. Sherwood A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture Directed by CLARENCE BROWN

SECOND SUCCESSFUL WEEK!! New Theatres' Latest Social:

"BARI-DIDI" (A CIRCO PRODUCTION)

Starring:

MOLINA, P. SANYAL & NAWAB

ROXY

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 6, 1939
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 3, 1939
Parsi: Adar 22, 1398
Hightide: 4-16, 17-00
Lowtide: 10-06, 23-42
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.

Saturday, May 27.

S.S. "Carthage" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.
Lt.-Colonel H. D. H. Y. Nepean arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

THE PRESS AND ART CLUB.
The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Press and Art Club will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at Nanji Building, 17 Elphinstone Circle.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.
The results of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University Examinations will be declared at 12-0 noon to-day (Thursday) in the University Office.

TRAVANCORE UNION.
There will be a meeting of the Travancore Union to-morrow (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. at Narayan Vihar Poona Wadi Dardar to meet Mr. Shankar, the Indian Cartoonist who has returned after his European tour.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The postponed meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on (Sunday) May 28th at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office Parel (P.O.)

DISCOURSE ON TULSIDAS RAMAYANA.
Swami Gunatatananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Tulsi-das Ramayana in Marathi at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

There will be a public debate in Hindustani to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. on "Gandhiji should retire from politics". Mr. Mohd. Hanif will move the proposition and Mr. Rasheed will oppose it. Mr. P. S. Williams of the Christ Church High School will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per Extra S. S. "Baleran" Via Madras, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 27th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 28th instant.

Grievances Of B. B. & C. I. Railway Passengers

The General Traffic Manager of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, writes:—

"With reference to the article which appeared in your paper dated the 19th instant under the caption 'Alleged Oppression By B. B. and C. I. Railway Authorities,' I beg to enclose for your information an English translation of a letter from Mr. Sakaral Maganlal Kapadia, Reporter of the 'Jame Jamshed', which appeared in the 'Bombay Samachar' dated the 18th instant and shall be grateful if you will kindly publish it in your paper:—

Sir,—Permit me to say few words, regarding the news, appearing in your issue of Wednesday described by your correspondent in connection with the hardships experienced by me and my family at Malad Station on Monday, as it is exaggerated.

I have neither the desire to criticise the management of the Railway administration, nor anything to say against the Office-Bearers of the Passengers' Relief Association, for I am able enough to criticise them when an occasion arises.

On Monday night, when I and my wife accompanied by my old mother were returning to Malad after attending the marriage ceremony of a relative, the train was crowded and my wife could not come out in time.

The train started, I pulled the emergency chain and it stopped. Mr. W. T. Halai was also travelling by the same train. He called the Railway Officials when the train stopped. And Grand Mr. Sorabji informed us that the train could not be backed. But he not only asked for chairs to detain my mother and wife but also helped me to carry them upto the Level Crossing gate.

We may have many reasons to criticise the Railway administration but as a gentleman it is my duty to thank the Railway Officials for sympathetically helping me to detain my wife safely.

I am grateful to Mr. Halai and others for their sympathy towards me and my family.

It is my belief that if the Railway servants continue the same attitude as above, the complaints against them will automatically cease.

Yours obediently,
(Sd.) SAKARAL MAGANLAL KAPADIA, Reporter, "Jame Jamshed."

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The King of the Underworld". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Ware Case". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Amritmuktan". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Only Way". Daily at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Savuti". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.

WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint Strikes Back". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Baji Deshpande". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sitar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas". Time as usual.

ROHINOOR—"Devata". Time as usual.

MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"There's That Woman Again". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOARD OF TIBBIYA COLLEGE.

Khutbat-ul-Mulk Hakim Rashid Ahmed Khan, writes:—

A meeting of the members of the Board of Tibbiya College, Bombay will be held on 2nd June, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the residence of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Narayan Dalhakar Road, Bombay, to elect office-bearers of the Board.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee which was provisionally fixed for 25th inst., has now been cancelled in view of the reply from the All-India Congress Committee extending the time for the submission of recommendations to the Constitution Sub-Committee upto the 31st inst.

The date of the meeting of the Council to consider its recommendations will be notified in due course.

WHY NOT DAMODAR RAGHOBIA ROAD?

The Secretary of the World Residents' Association, writes:—

The Association has addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for naming the road leading from the World Junction towards the B. I. T. Chawls, as "Damodar Raghobia Road".

The late Damodar Raghobia, the G.O.M. of World, who was a great philanthropist and occupied a foremost position in this part of the city and also built the well-known temple of Shree Satyanarayan at Worli, and was a trustee of the biggest charitable institution known as the Worli Gopchar and Bhoys Samsthan.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Vensimal Bassarmal who is doing business as passenger agent in

Shree Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, in the name of Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros., as Passenger Agents was to-day fined Rs. 125/-

in default two months' simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for defamation.

The facts of the case are that Vensimal Bassarmal the accused started partnership business on or about 10th November, 1935, with one Narhari Balkrishna Parulekar, the complainant. The said partnership came to an end in May, 1936. Thereafter on or about 25th of July, 1937, both the parties went to the arbitration of an Advocate, for settlement.

During the course of the arbitration, the accused made a written statement before the arbitrator wherein he 'inter alia' stated that the complainant Mr. Parulkar told the accused Mr. Vensimal that his step-mother after ill-treating him drove him out of the house and that Mr. Parulekar, the complainant, was compelled to go from one hotel to another, etc. etc.

For the above statements made before the arbitrator Mr. Parulekar filed a complaint of defamation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who while convicting the accused for defamation, ordered: "Accused's defence is that he has made the statements bona fide and in good faith. But where there is a dispute regarding partnership, the parties have to confine themselves to partnership affairs. The above statements therefore do not fall under exception nine which was pleaded by accused. The statements therefore cannot be said to have been made 'bona fide'."

The Magistrate therefore convicted the accused and fined him as above.

Mr. Shanmukham A. Mehta, Advocate, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the accused.

Register Of Civilians

The Hon. Secretary of the European Association, writes:—

The Bombay Branch of the European Association has undertaken the compilation of a Register of Civilians available for service in the event of an emergency, which, it is hoped, will cover all Europeans, domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians resident in the Presidency.

Several thousand forms have been printed and sent out, and



B. Ramaseshiah, deputed by the Mysore State as a representative to the International Foundry Conference which is to be held in London in the first week of June.
Mr. Ramaseshiah is sailing to-day by 'Conte Rosso'. He is in charge of the foundry of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and will specialise in steel problems during his stay in England.

GOVERNOR'S INTEREST IN INDIAN FILMS

Talk With Publicity Officer Of M. P. Congress

Mr. A. V. Pandit, Publicity Officer of the Motion Picture Congress, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay recently. There was a long talk about Indian films and their importance for mass education and rural uplift. His Excellency expressed his sympathy for the development of the Indian Film Industry on right lines with the right material.
There was also discussion about Indian Motion Picture Congress, and the part the Indian Film Producers can play, for the benefit of the public.

Passenger Agent Fined For Defamation

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MILITARY REACH SHOLAPUR

Curfew To Last For Ten Days

SHOLAPUR: May 24.
The two companies of military called out from Poona arrived here at midnight and made a tour of the town this morning.
Total casualties since the outbreak of the riots on Sunday evening are five dead and 46 injured.
The Curfew Order, which was imposed yesterday evening, is to last ten days.—A.P.

POLICE VERSION OF SHOLAPUR RIOT

Incidents That Led To Free Fight

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—
The following press note has been issued by the District Magistrate, Sholapur:—

On the evening of May 21st a communal riot occurred in Sholapur at 7-15 p.m. and lasted about half an hour. The following are the facts revealed by the police investigation.

Five Arya Samaj volunteers arrived in Sholapur by the 6-30 p.m. train and were met at the Railway Station by three volunteers from the Arya Samaj Shibir. They reached the Khatik Mosque at about 7 p.m., when prayers were in progress, and shouted slogans which annoyed two Muslims, who approached them from the Khatik Mosque lane and asked them to stop shouting slogans near the Mosque. As the volunteers did not immediately stop shouting, one of the two Muslims, who had a stick, struck one of the volunteers across the back and arm. As people soon approached, including a Police Jamadar and the City Magistrate's Shitastedar who were nearby, the Muslims ran away.

A FREE FIGHT

Four of the Arya volunteers, including the injured, reported this incident at 'A' Division Police Station but the injured Arya volunteer refused to go to Hospital as he had simple injuries only. While their complaint was being recorded at the Police Station, 40 or 50 Arya Samajists, who had obviously been apprised of this incident, came rushing from the direction of the Arya Shibir armed with lathis and shouting. The Police on duty at the Police Station prevented this mob from going towards the Khatik Mosque and the Aryas then went towards Manik Chowk where they again shouted undesirable slogans and were asked to desist by an 'A' Division Jamadar. The mob then went on towards Middle Maruti and the Shibir and from Middle Maruti shouted slogans including "Arya Zindabad" "Muslim League Murdabad." This was strongly resented by Muslims, and a Police Head constable asked them to stop shouting such slogans but they ignored the advice and, on the contrary, one Arya threw a stone into a Muslim Fan-shop. The "Pan-Wallah" retaliated by throwing a soda water bottle at the Arya mob and a free fight ensued which was checked by a Police Patrol that happened to be close by. The Muslim Bagvans, by this time, had armed themselves with sticks, and both parties then ran off into the gutters and indulged in individual assaults. The Aryas were joined by local Hindus of Chali Galli, Bhusar Galli etc., and both sides attacked any individual opponent they came across. All shops in the affected area were closed and streets were soon deserted. The Police arrived and soon restored order and Parties were posted at all strategic points and wandering persons were sent home.

Two persons were killed; six were seriously injured and are kept as in-patients in the Civil Hospital; and twenty persons were treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Two more assaults, resulting in injuries, were committed this morning.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

The situation is, at present under control and an order under Section 42 B. District Police Act forbidding the carrying of weapons and missiles has been promulgated and necessary Police arrangements are being maintained.

An appeal for peace has been issued over the signatures of several leading citizens of the various communities.

they are now being returned in large numbers.
Anybody desiring to enroll his name on this Register should get into touch with the Honorary Secretary, European Association (Bombay Branch), Amarchand building, Ballard Road, Bombay.



"One day I happened to read a Kruschen advertisement and I decided to try it. That was the luckiest day of my life—my rheumatism gradually became easier and, after a few weeks it had entirely disappeared. I take my daily dose of Kruschen regularly now to avoid any recurrence of the complaint and to keep me fit."

Rheumatism is caused by needle-sharp, uric acid crystals becoming deposited in the joints. Kruschen contains sodium and potassium—recognised as the best solvents of these crystals. Kruschen very quickly gives relief and ultimately effects a permanent cure. Get the most out of life with Kruschen Salts.

You can obtain Kruschen Salts at all chemists, stores and bazars.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING!

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay will visit the Thana District on Saturday. The event is the occasion of the closing year of the physical educational institute, Khandivile. The programme will include the march past, drill, wrestling and folk dances.

MONSOON REMINDER.
With the rains fast approaching most of the newly dug drainage constructions now filled up will sink and thus make the roadways full of potholes. The municipal-ities would be well advised to take every precaution to avoid such situations. Besides this, the many ditches dug up in various plots of land are a real danger to public life as they let water stagnate for many days and thus become ideal spots for breeding mosquitoes.

BANDRA TALKIES MAKES HEADWAY.

Bandra Talkies which was opened on May 14, 1939, is making a headway. During the last two weeks the attendance has been very large.

CHARGES AGAINST SCINDIA DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

Defence Counsel's Protest Against Reflections On Character Of His Clients

The case in which Mr. A. R. Subedar filed a complaint against eleven directors, auditors and officers of the Scindia Navigation Company and Narottam Ltd. came up for further hearing on Wednesday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, Bombay.

The complainant alleged that the accused were guilty of offences such as forgery, falsification of accounts, and preparing false balance-sheets of Narottam Ltd. upto 31st December 1922. Mr. Avasia made an application for the modification of the order of the Magistrate, exempting the first and the second accused from attending the court. In support of the application, he stated that the accused were guilty of most "unscrupulous", "wicked" and "ghostly" practices.

DEFENCE CONTENTION
Mr. Kanuga, Defence Counsel, opposing the application observed that the language used against his clients, who had not yet been convicted, was absolutely unbecoming and the reflections cast on their character were baseless. Most of the allegations made by the complainant had been fully investigated and found to be baseless by a competent court. The complainant had no witnesses except his two friends, who were repeating the same story again. The court was asked to hear the same evidences and to adjudicate on the same matter.

Mr. Kanuga requested the Court to reject the application. Mr. Chotalal B. Parekh stated in his examination-in-chief that he knew Mr. Narottam Morariji's signature. The signature of Mr. Narottam Morariji in the minute book was a forged one as it did not tally with his real signature on his letter to the witness.

Mr. Kanuga submitted that the work of comparing signatures belonged to an expert in the matter. The witness was not an expert and so he had no right to express his opinion.

The witness further stated that

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CITY

Municipal Schools Committee's Move

BOMBAY, Wednesday
The resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation for giving compulsory primary education for children in A. B. C. D. and E wards was placed before the Schools Committee today, for information and necessary action. The Secretary of the Schools Committee was asked to bring before the Committee proposals for taking a preliminary census of children of school-going age of both sexes in the above wards.

pages from 7 to 20 in the minute book had been inserted afterwards in place of the original pages. On 2-2-1922 a meeting of the Directors was held and its proceedings were recorded. Another meeting, it seemed, was held after an interval of nine months. The Company, the witness stated, was carrying on extensive business and yet it was strange that no meeting was held during the period of nine months.

Mr. Kanuga submitted that here a fresh charge of fabrication had been levelled against the accused. There was not the slightest mention in the complaint that the minute book was fabricated if the investigation was not confined to the charges mentioned in the complaint, there would not be any limit to new charges being brought at the vagaries of the complainant.

Mr. Kanuga further submitted that the evidence with regard to the offence of the falsity of the balance sheet, alleged to have been committed in 1922 should not be allowed. His clients did not know whether they had to answer the charge of offence committed in 1938 or 1922.

He further asked whether it was permissible to mass together in one prosecution the balance-sheets of two companies and various other manuscripts which were alleged to contain forgery and falsification making false entries, substituting false pages etc.

The court took note of the various points raised by defence. Further hearing of the case stands adjourned till July 5.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1939

INDO-GERMAN TRADE

Germany is reported to be about to launch a powerful trade drive in the Indian market, taking advantage of Britain's abandonment of some of her old preferences in her new Agreement with India. It is quite natural for every country, in these days of depression, to attempt to push its trade in every available market. And India is such a huge market that it is sought by the most progressive countries of the world. Only Germany, not having the advantage that Britain has, of the power to impose a trade agreement upon India even against her will, has to rely entirely on voluntary trade relations with her. Germany is already carrying on a pretty extensive trade with India which is next only to that of Britain, U. S. A. and Japan. A notable feature of the Indo-German trade is that while the balance of trade was substantially in our favour till 1931-32, it has gone against us since then owing to the restrictions on Indian exports in accordance with Germany's recent policy of self-sufficiency. In 1929-30 our exports to and imports from Germany were respectively Rs. 26.49 lakhs and Rs. 15.79 lakhs leaving a good balance of Rs. 10.70 lakhs in our favour. In 1937-38, however, the exports and imports were respectively Rs. 9.67 lakhs and 15.32 lakhs, leaving an adverse balance of Rs. 5.65 lakhs. These figures need to be borne in mind in any commercial understanding with Germany.

Aggression And Trade

Wanton political aggressions by countries like Germany, Japan and Italy raise the question how far these aggressions should affect our trade relations with the countries concerned. Unfortunately, India is not free, politically or economically, to dictate terms to other countries on an ethical basis. Moreover, while we are carrying on trade with Britain who is keeping us in bondage, we cannot consistently discriminate against other countries who are not doing anything like the same amount of injury. But just as we can imagine circumstances when we

may have again to declare a boycott of British goods, we can likewise imagine situations when we may have to declare a similar boycott against aggressor countries. Even apart from such a contingency, care should be taken to see that trade relations with Germany are not so one-sided as they have been for several years past. Dr. Schacht, who has at last admitted that he has come here not merely for sight-seeing but also to explore the possibilities of co-operation between India and Germany, is reported to have said at a meeting at Madras the other day that, as India needed to develop technically and industrially, Germany was anxious to help her by supplying her with machinery rather than with manufactured articles. That is all right but it is only one side of the bargain, which cannot be complete without Germany's consenting to import more raw materials from India and to afford better facilities to Indians in practical industrial training in German factories.

Practise Swadeshi

How and when to declare an economic boycott against a foreign country trade with which is ordinarily beneficial to India is obviously not an easy question. But it is always right and safe to practise Swadeshi to any possible extent. Swadeshi discriminates against no particular country but considerably helps India. Swadeshi is thus a potent weapon in India's struggle for political and economic freedom. It is also one of the few programmes on which there are no differences of opinion. If special importance is given to village industries, Swadeshi will not only give bread to millions scattered in villages, but it will also bring national workers into live contact with the masses and help to bring about that disciplined purposeful organisation which is essential for mass action of any kind. From every point of view the time is now most propitious for Congress to launch an extensive Swadeshi drive with special attention to village industries.

Schacht Confesses

According to a London message "Germany's intention to launch a powerful trade drive in the Indian market is shown in a number of articles recently appearing in the Reich Press." We are not at all surprised because we had no doubt as to the real objectives of Dr. Schacht's "holiday" visit to India. The German Press now confirms what Dr. Schacht, when in Bombay, indignantly called lying propaganda by the Indian press. What is even more important is that the scandalised and truthful Dr. Schacht has now himself confessed to the truth of that lying propaganda. For, speaking at Madras he is reported to have declared that "it was not only for sight-seeing that he came to India, but also for studying the country and its future possibilities and to learn what kind of mentality the people had here and whether it would not be possible for Germany to co-operate with them." We congratulate Dr. Schacht on this admission. But seeing that Dr. Schacht spoke practically on the same day as the articles appeared in the German press, the question is whether it was all mere co-incidence or something more significant than

that? Why have Dr. Schacht and the German Press decided suddenly to reveal their hand? Is there any deal actually in progress between him and some Indian businessmen forgetful of their moral and humanitarian obligations? Which brings us to Mr. Satyamurti. The irrepressible Madras leader is, we dare say, entitled to hold, shall we say, distinctive opinions and unburden himself of them on any or all occasions. But Mr. Satyamurti also happens to be a responsible Congressman, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, in the Central Assembly and a member of the A.I.C.C. and whatever he does, whatever he says or omits to say is apt to be interpreted as representing Congress policy and views. It was bad enough for Mr. Satyamurti to attend a party in honour of a Nazi. It was infinitely worse that he should have refrained from making it quite clear as to how Congress and India regard the present-day Germany and her ruling party. Really, Mr. Satyamurti's oratorical enthusiasm, national and now international, too, are becoming a liability.

"European" Impudence

Speaking at the Calcutta Dinner in London, Sir George Campbell boasted of the achievements of the British in the Bengal Assembly and of its decisive influence over the Ministry. The boast was, unfortunately, justified and it is the tragic truth that the Bengal Ministry do not mind the humiliation, let alone the sinful patriotism, of existing as hostages of those who represent the economic and political exploitation of India for over a century. But having given himself and his fellow-Europeans a well-deserved British certificate, Sir George proceeded to attack the Congress Ministries and the Congress suggesting that their aims "seemed to be an attempt to destroy revenue and make the issue of stable Government impossible." We should have thought that it was Britain which had

been, for ages, guilty of this crime by squandering a poor people's money on patently scandalous expenditures which had little direct concern with the prosperity and progress of India. And we should have thought that the question whether "the Congress had given the British a fair deal" would be realised to be an impudent rather than a pertinent one. But, evidently, Sir George Campbell belongs to that type of "European" which believes in the divine right of India to exist only for the benefit of British Imperialism and to which "a stable Government" means a Government whose duty is to see to the stabilisation of anti-Indian British interests and privileges. If this is so, the British should regard Congress policy not "with a considerable amount of suspicion" but with complete conviction that it is anti-British.

British Agrarian Legislation

Its Lessons To India
(By LALA SHANKAR LAL)

More has been done for the betterment of British Agriculture by the legislation enacted within the last ten years than during the entire period since the reform of the Corn Laws. As one writer has observed: "The last stronghold of 'laissez faire' in Britain has fallen and on its ruins is being raised a structure of rationalised production under government direction more far-reaching than exists in any other British industry." The success of this policy may be judged from the fact that the gross output from farms in the country had increased by 14 per cent. from 1931 to 1934.

We may begin with the Act of 1928 and give brief outlines of the more outstanding of the several measures since undertaken. The Act of 1928 enabled the Minister of Agriculture to issue orders regarding the classification, marketing of quality etc. on agricultural products. In pursuance of the objects of this measure standard rules have been framed in regard to a large number of agricultural products and a national mark has been instituted for affiliation to the standardised products.

1931 Marketing Act

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931 was enacted to meet the demands of the farmers for a stabilisation of prices. The object of the Act is to enable schemes to be framed for the marketing of agricultural products, to confer powers upon boards and other bodies to be constituted in connection with such schemes and to establish agricultural marketing funds for the purpose of making loans out of them to the boards referred to, to encourage agricultural co-operation research and education. The Act allows producers of agricultural products to which it applies (milk, potatoes, hops, wool, cereals, cheese, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, eggs and fruit) to regulate the marketing of that product by means of boards selected by themselves and in accordance with schemes submitted by themselves.

The Wheat Act of 1932 followed, under which wheat growers were entitled to a subsidy to the extent of the difference between the average prices received for sales of their millable wheat and the standard prices prescribed in the Act. The scheme is financed out of a levy on all flour imported or milled within the country. The merit of the scheme is stated to lie in the fact that it does not interfere with the freedom of contract in buying and selling wheat and that it gives no premium to inefficient production. "If, for example, in any given year, the average ascertained price is 8s. a cwt, the subsidy will be 2s. a cwt, which means that the farmer who by skillful salemanship or by producing a good quality of wheat is able to obtain 9s. per cwt. will, through the subsidy get a total price of 11s. a cwt. while the less skillful seller or the producer of inferior wheat who is only able to obtain 7s. a cwt. for his wheat will get a total price of 9s. per cwt." The maximum quantity in respect of which subsidy may be paid was limited under the Act to 27 million cwt. (subsequently increased to 36 million cwt. by the Agricultural Act of 1937). The deficiency payments under the Act to wheat farmers have amounted to £6,781,504 in 1934, £5,611,276 in 1935 and £5,618,812 in 1936.

Regulation of Imports

The Agricultural Act of 1933 was an extension of and an improvement upon the Act of 1931. The Act enables regulations to be imposed on the quantity of imports of agricultural products in respect of which a marketing scheme is in operation or contemplated. Under the Act marketing schemes have been introduced for hops, milk, pigs and bacon and potatoes.

The Milk Act of 1934 gave a subsidy under certain conditions to milk producers. "The Act was necessitated by the fact that a growing surplus threatened to disorganise the market. The Act aims at the temporary maintenance of the price of milk for manufacture and at promoting an expansion of the consumption of liquid milk. The objects are reached from three different directions; first, during the two following years, minimum prices were to be guaranteed for milk used in manufacture in factories or on farms; the funds for this purpose being provided by Exchequer advances to Milk Marketing Boards for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; secondly, £750,000 was to be provided as an outright gift over the next following four years to carry out a campaign to secure a pure milk supply; and finally, Government was to contribute during the

(Continued on page 10, col. 2)

Has Premier Heard Of London?

Danger Of Delay In Anglo-Russian Negotiations

By H. N. Brailsford

The weeks go by, and instead of a Russian alliance we now have a public controversy. It is inevitable that Moscow should view every proposal that comes from Mr. Chamberlain with deep suspicion.

One of this man clogs him, and one is not sure even now that he has emerged from the atmosphere of Munich. His warning on behalf of Poland would be more impressive had he not used almost exactly these same words before he betrayed the Czechs.

Events have not yet convinced him that the Nazi Führer seeks to dominate Europe. He asks himself that question, indeed, as he did in his speech to the Conservative women—whose enthusiasm for fogging warns us what to expect. If ever Fascism should come in our country.

But he is still so uncertain of the answer to his question, that one hand offers appeasement while the other clenches its fist. He knows little of the mood of the party that rules Germany. He really supposes that his glowing picture of expanding trade will fire its imagination. What Hitler is bent on expanding is not his trade but his empire. In his gentler moments he calls it his living space (Lebensraum).

Suspicion is inevitable: most of us share it with Moscow. Only in the last extremity will this Premier, who reflects the narrower mind of Big Business, contemplate an alliance of any scope with a Communist Power.

He sacrificed both Czechoslovakia and Spain to that prejudice. Will he forget it for Poland's sake?

An alliance would mean that if war should come, Russia would

have her say in the settlement and a new Germany might emerge which Big Business would like even less than it likes the Nazi military tyranny.

That is not the reason that any wary politician would avow in public. Instead, we are told that it would be dangerous to make common cause with the Soviet Union, because this would arouse the antagonism of Japan, of Franco's Spain and even of Portugal.

Rebuff To Moscow

The really startling fact of which we are all in danger of losing sight, is that Russia has offered her alliance to our own country and to France, not merely to ensure the safety of Eastern Europe, but to guarantee the peace of the West as well. In plain words, if the next blows of the Axis should fall not on the Poles but upon us or the French, the Russians are prepared to counter-attack.

Mr. Chamberlain was glad to accept a reciprocal pledge of this kind from Poland. But the Red Army, with the biggest air force in the world and the most highly mechanised shock troops, has on a peace footing perhaps ten times the strength of the Polish Army when fully mobilised.

This aid, Mr. Chamberlain refuses. It is not surprising that the mood of Moscow after this rebuff is hardly as genial as one could wish.

This is what Mr. Chamberlain rejects. Let us see what he accepts.

Having very rashly guaranteed Poland and Rumania, though we could give them no direct assistance, Mr. Chamberlain will now be pleased that Russia should guarantee them also. This is

hardly the natural order of procedure, since Russia alone can act powerfully and on the spot.

She is assured that she will not be bound by her guarantee, unless we honour ours. In plain words, if we leave the Poles in the lurch as we left the Czechs, Russia also need do nothing.

How and when and to what extent she shall give her aid is left for the Poles and Rumanians to decide on the spur of the moment.

Suppose, for example, that the Poles, whose salient virtue is not sobriety, should over-estimate their own strength, and wait till half their territory is over-run before they call for Russian aid. It might arrive too late, when their beaten armies were past saving.

On the other hand, with timely and scientific planning, the Russians, with Polish help, might conduct a victorious counter-offensive and carry the war into the aggressors' territory.

How Axis Powers Work

In short, a mere verbal guarantee is not serious business. That begins when the soldiers meet and work out their plans.

The Axis Powers go to work in this way. They have a single command. German troops will stiffen the Italian forces where necessary. German warships are already at the gates of the Mediterranean.

If we mean to make any serious use of Russia's colossal resources, the plan of campaign must be decided in advance. The first essential is, of course (as the League Covenant laid down, in all operations to deal with an aggressor), that Polish territory should be available for all the undertakings of the allied Powers (Continued on page 11, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

An Axis Gain

London, we have no doubt, will pretend to be quite gratified at the recent speech of Dr. Salazar. This Fascist Premier of Portugal has declared his country's full determination to fulfil faithfully Portuguese obligations towards Britain and to adhere firmly to the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance. But, on the other hand, Dr. Salazar has also emphasised the effectiveness of the anti-aggression pact with Spain with the result that, Portugal will, as he himself pointedly hints, remain "a zone of peace." Now, Portugal is virtually an economic colony of Britain and her obligations as a colony, something more positive than neutrality. Dr. Salazar's assurances thus constitute not an affirmation but a denial in advance of a major obligation—denial inspired by the Fascist bias of Britain's protegee and forced by strategical consideration. This is the natural result of a policy which has lost Spain to the Axis. Portuguese neutrality is an Axis gain.

Madness Or What?

Have the Japanese become insanely desperate or is their some specific method in their madness? They have been picking up a quarrel again with the Russians "Incidents" on Manchukuoan and Outer Mongolian border, which started a few days ago, are multiplying instead of abating. And if these incidents continue they may well lead to a war in which they will be inevitably crushed. But they are apparently not content with taking one grave and fatal risk. They are inviting destruction on another front too, as it were. They are reported to have shot at the British steamer "Ran-

pura" and sought to examine her papers. This is an outrage and a challenge to Great Britain. Why is Japan doing all this? Is it sheer suicidal madness or does she hope that by a threat of harakiri she will blackmail the so-called democracies into helping her to conquer China?

Blessed By Gandhiji

In a message to South Africa on the Segregation Legislation Gandhiji deeply deprecates the Union Government's anti-Asiatic drive and rightly regards it as a violation of his own agreement with General Smuts. He is constrained to conclude that the Government seems determined to drive away Indians or to reduce their status to such an extent that no self-respecting Indians would care to remain in South Africa. In the circumstances he has no alternative but to support the Indians' decision "to fight this latest menace of segregation through civil resistance, if necessary." But he rightly insists that there must be, "perfect cohesion and union among the Indians who are divided into groups." As regards his appeal to "the best mind of South Africa" to do justice to Indian settlers, we do not feel sanguine about any immediate response to it when even the Government of India seem to be so indifferent in the matter. But determined resistance by India is bound to make a difference soon enough.

Superfluous Appeal

Gandhiji's appeal to the people of Rajkot to continue to put trust in him and in his methods is utterly superfluous. The trust and co-operation asked for are there already. The country as a whole is

as ready as ever to put implicit trust in his lead, whether he undertakes a campaign or cries halt to it. For the time being at any rate the country is pledged to the policy of Satyagraha in any campaign; and as the author of the policy, which has already shown splendid results, he will command the ready obedience of the country, howsoever he revises its technique to suit special circumstances in the light of growing experience. And so long as the people have faith in Satyagraha and have capacity for sacrifice, they will not despair at an apparent setback in Rajkot or elsewhere.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Youth has ideals, old age ideas.

Love is one kind of praise and eney another.

Life's pleasures are not as numerous that you can afford to snub one.

A man is not justified in taking an eye-opener because he is blindly in love.

When a wealthy bachelor lays his heart at a girl's feet she certainly ought not to kick.

A woman who gushes over a man when he is tired and hungry is due for a term in a padded cell.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Dr. Schacht added that it was not only for sight-seeing that he came to India, but also for studying the country and its future possibilities and to learn what kind of mentality the people had here and whether it would not be possible for Germany to co-operate with them.

—Madras Report

Says a press report: "The many intricate problems that were facing the Indian people to-day were enumerated by Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose addressing the Bogra District Political Conference."

One of them is, of course, the Forward Bloc.

At a meeting at Abotabad speaker, Mr. Sajjad Haider, "appealed to Mr. Jinnah to give his special attention to the Frontier Province.

The orator is a Muslim Leaguer from Lucknow, the centre of the Shia-Sunni trouble. Need we add more?

It is reported by our London correspondent that efforts are being made to proclaim Ahmad Zog as King of Syria. We should not be surprised. You see this is effectively killing two inconvenient birds with one stone.

It would relieve France and Britain of the embarrassment of not recognising the conquest of Albania.

And it would quieten the troublesome Syrians who are becoming a nuisance to Imperial France and through her to Imperial Britain.

These efforts, according to our correspondent, are rumoured to be made by some prominent Muslims through British and French diplomats.

Again, we are not surprised. European diplomats never secure what they desire except in reluctant response to some convenient request, do they?

The Palestine policy is, according to Mr. Lloyd George, "an act of national perfidy which would bring dishonour to British name." Wasn't it under the Premiership of Mr. Lloyd George that Britain promised one thing to the Arabs and another to the Jews? It was.

Mr. Churchill opposed the Government proposals "as one intimately and responsibly connected with the earlier stages of the Palestine policy."

He was once also connected intimately—and responsibly—with the earlier stages of a Russian policy. But force of circumstances have er—er—rather changed.

The landing of sailors by the Powers at Kulangsu is regarded by Japan as "an unfriendly act beyond comprehension."

We appreciate Japan's mental difficulty. Perhaps if the Powers had initiated Japan in China and landed sailors and troops in Japan, that might have constituted a friendly act within Japanese comprehension.

The Japanese claim that in the three regular air combats with Outer Mongolian aeroplanes they brought down one aeroplane in the first encounter two in the second and three in the third.

This strictly 100 to 100 proportion between raids and enemy losses is a great tribute to Japan's efficient control over her imagi—erial capabilities.

German volunteers, says a Berlin message, are now leaving Spain.

There is, however, no Burgos message yet to the effect that their place has been taken by German Spanish volunteers.

Among many Protestants in Europe, hints the Archbishop of Canterbury, there would be great reluctance to follow any lead or initiative taken by the Pope.

Naturally, naturally. The conflict of sovereignties is not confined to the temporal world alone.

By the way, we do hope there are many Christians who would be reluctant to follow any political lead or initiative taken by the Pope or the Primate.

Here's a Chicago man in trouble for being engaged to four girls at the same time, said Mrs. Hobson.

"We shouldn't blame him too severely, dear," replied her husband. "In Chicago I suppose even Cupid uses a machine-gun."

U. S. Submarine In Trouble

Water Enters Crews' Quarters: Rescue Ships Rush For Help

FEAT IN NAVAL HISTORY: MEN RESCUED FROM DEPTH OF 240 FT.

PORTSMOUTH (NEW HAMPSHIRE), May 24. THE submarine "Rescue", the ship "Falcon" and the cruiser "Brooklyn" are among a number of surface craft ordered to the rescue of the United States submarine "Squalus" which with 62 men on board is reported to be "in trouble owing to the induction valve not closing during a steep routine dive at 14/40 B. S. T." off White Island as the result of which water entered the crews' quarters.

The submarine "Sculpin" directed above the "Squalus" heard the latter tap out a buoy telephone at 21-30 B. S. T. that "all hands aboard are okay" but since then there has been silence.

The "Sculpin" is preparing to send down a diver to try close to the induction valve after which it is hoped to raise the "Squalus" to the surface.

The authorities state that an attempt will be made to send a diver down from a surface ship close to the induction valve. If this is achieved the ship might be raised.

The cruiser "Brooklyn" has been ordered to rescue from New York immediately. While Island lies about five miles South-East of the Isle of Shoals of New Hampshire coast.

The "Squalus" is capable of shutting off four or five watertight compartments.

According to the office of the Commandant at Portsmouth it is possible "with oxygen tanks on the board to keep them going for a week."

FEARS ABOUT SAFETY OF CREW.

The doubt whether all the crew of the "Squalus" are still alive is aroused by a high navy officer who reports that the latest communication suggests that they may have been trapped in flooded compartments.

RESCUE SHIPS RUSH FOR HELP.

The naval tug "Wandank", the submarine "Rescue", the ship "Falcon" a coastguard plane and two patrol boats are leaving for rescue.

The "Falcon" is berthed many miles away in London Connecticut. Naval officials say that the "Squalus" should be able to hold out about 24 hours as she is equipped with all the latest devices.

ROOSEVELT HOPEFUL.

President Roosevelt told reporters at Washington that he was definitely hopeful that the "Squalus" could be saved and Government were getting all possible equipment and men to the scene.

The President is keeping in touch with the developments. The naval radio said that the submarines so-called "Lungs" by which the men could escape to the surface would not be used except in the last resort.

It was believed that it would be safer to try to bring the whole ship to the surface and this could be done if a diver managed to close the submarine's open valve and compressed air line went to the submarine to fill her with air.

The sea is moderate and diving is stated to be possible under the existing conditions.

SEVEN SURVIVORS REACH SURFACE

PORTSMOUTH (New Hampshire), May 24.

Seven survivors of the "Squalus" reached the surface in a rescue chamber.

A diver hooked line on "Squalus" whereby it was hoped, that a rescue chamber would be lowered within half an hour.

The rescue chamber was lowered. Through tapped signals, the trapped men reported that those alive in the forward chamber could only account for 33 of 59 men aboard. They also signalled that they were reasonably warm and had plenty of food, but light and power had both failed.

Contact was established in this manner with every section of the submarine except the torpedo room, which it was believed was totally flooded, and some crew it was thought had been drowned.

RESCUED FROM WATERY GRAVE

All appeared in fair condition and were able to step out without assistance. Preparations are being made for another descent immediately. This is the first time in history that navy men were rescued from such depth—240 feet.

According to a high navy official, the authorities are certain only sixteen others are definitely alive.—Reuter.

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL REARMAMENT

Royalties Offer To Co-operate

BRUSSELS, May 23. At a banquet at the palace this evening King Leopold referring to Queen Wilhelmina's recent appeal to the Dutch for moral and spiritual rearmament suggested that Queen Wilhelmina's "noble initiative" should be tried also on the international plane.

He asked why should the small States of Europe not decide to have lasting common mind in the moral and economic spheres and apply this concord to the tackling of widespread distress and the removing of hindrances to world reconstruction, thus serving in a practical way the high ideal of peace.

Queen Wilhelmina in her reply pledged immediate co-operation of the Netherlands in any serious endeavour to carry out constructive work in the economic as well as moral spheres.—Reuter.

SMALLER STATES STAND FOR PEACE

Queen Wilhelmina's Reply To Brussels' Address

BRUSSELS, May 24. Peace was the keynote of the speeches exchanged between Queen Wilhelmina and the famous Burgomaster Max when the Queen was welcomed at the Brussels townhall.

Burgomaster Max stressed the necessity for small states coming together and helping each other. Replying, Queen Wilhelmina said in the present troublous times, they must favour all contributing to the general well-being of humanity and work for peace amongst all nations.—Reuter.

POLAND AND RUMANIA COME CLOSER

Mutual Assistance Pact Extended

LONDON, May 23. Poland and Rumania have agreed to extend their longstanding Mutual Assistance Pact originally directed against Russia to cover attacks from elsewhere, Reuter learns, in foreign circles in London.

It is stated that staff talks have been held in Warsaw to settle the technicalities of co-operation towards this end. The attitude of these countries to any Anglo-French-Soviet alliance is described as favourable provided it does not involve their entering into an agreement with the Soviet which would be interpreted as hostile to Germany.

So far as Poland is concerned it is stated she regards her relations with Russia sufficiently covered by the Polish-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1932—unless some agreement could be reached whereby she could obtain arms from Russia and rely on communications through Russia in war time.—Reuter.

FOR WORLD WELTER-WEIGHT TITLE

NEW YORK, May 24. Davey Day beat Pedro Montanez in a technical knock-out in the eighth round of a scheduled round fight and Montanez was blinded with a cut eye.

Day may get the world Welter-weight title fight with Armstrong or Roderick who is fighting in London on Thursday.—Reuter.

"Ranzura" Fired At Japanese Highhandedness Forces Br Liner To Halt

Vessel's Papers Examined: British Destroyer Asked To Clear Out

HONGKONG, MAY 24. A JAPANESE DESTROYER FIRED TWO SHOTS ACROSS THE BOWS OF A BRITISH LINER "RANPURA" OUTSIDE THE ENTRANCE OF HONGKONG THIS MORNING.

THE DESTROYER SIGNALLED TO THE LINER TO HEAVE TO BUT "RANPURA" ACCORDING TO A PASSENGER, WENT FULL SPEED AHEAD IN AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN BRITISH WATERS. THE DESTROYER GAVE CHASE AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE LINER HALTED.

THREE OFFICERS BOARDED THE LINER AND EXAMINED THE VESSEL'S PAPERS DESPITE THE CAPTAIN'S VIGOROUS PROTESTS.

THE BRITISH DESTROYER "DUCHESS" PROCEEDED TO THE SCENE AND THE JAPANESE IMMEDIATELY ORDERED OFF.

PASSENGERS ADD THAT A JAPANESE SEAPLANE CIRCLED OVER THE VESSEL EVEN AFTER ITS ENTRY INTO BRITISH WATERS.—REUTER.

AALAND ISLAND'S ARMAMENT PLAN

Soviet Asks League To Postpone Consideration

MOSCOW, May 24. It is officially announced that Malsky has been instructed to insist on a postponement of the League Council's consideration of the Aaland Islands' armament plan because the object of the armament has not been established and the Finnish Government has refused to provide information with regard to the armaments.—Reuter.

Mr. Noel Baker asked the Premier to take up the question with the German Government and ask for the removal of the Consul responsible.

Mr. Chamberlain: I am not going to say what action the Government will take. We must first find out what are the facts.

ITALIAN ARMS IN SPAIN. In the Commons the Premier replied in the affirmative, when asked if he was satisfied that Italian armaments will now be withdrawn from Spain.

Asked whether he was aware that the "Popolo d'Italia" stated that the Italian Government were not going to withdraw armaments and whether this was not in violation of the treaty Mr. Chamberlain said he had not seen the statement.

Asked by Mr. Benn, whether he realised the great difficulty of the House, when it accepted the statement from the Premier, which subsequently turned out, through his fault, to be misleading Mr. Chamberlain replied I give the best information in my possession. I cannot do better.—Reuter.

FINLAND TO OPPOSE SOVIET REQUEST?

HELSINKI, May 24. The Foreign Minister Erkkela states that Finland will oppose the Soviet request for a postponement of consideration by the League Council of the Aaland Islands' rearmament plan.—Reuter.

WHY SOVIET ASKED FOR POSTPONEMENT

GENEVA, May 24. It is thought here that the reason for the Soviet request for postponement of consideration by the League Council of the Aaland Islands' question is that Moscow is reluctant to decide its attitude pending conclusion of Anglo-Soviet negotiations.

The Aaland Islands' question is expected to come up at the public meeting of the Council on May 25.—Reuter.

SEVEN ARABS KILLED IN ENCOUNTER WITH TROOPS

HAIFA, May 24.

An officer was killed and an officer and two other ranks were wounded when a party of troops were ambushed by Arabs near Tulkarem.

The aircraft went to the party's assistance and fighting continued until dusk. Seven Arabs were killed.—Reuter.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 24.

At Holylake, in third round of the Amateur Golf Championship R. Chapman (United States) beat Yates, holder 4 and 3.

At Holylake, in the second round tennis player Vines played brilliant golf and beat E. Ralcliffe 4 and 3. Lyle of Liverpool beat the English Champion A. Bentley 2 and 1.

In the third round R. G. Inglis ex-Surbiton beat Johnstone 2 and 1.

SIBSAGAR (Assam), May 23. The old graveyard of the Ahom Kings being threatened by the Dikhou river was excavated by the Public Works Department for shifting it to the compound of the Karengdhar ruins.

It was a practice with the Ahom Kings to rest their bodies in an underground chamber with all earthly materials to follow beyond death. An area of 100 feet diameter was excavated and the chamber was met at a depth of 20 feet below the ground level. In the grave which is believed to be 300 years old, several beautiful articles including side planks of wooden cots, small engraved coloured wooden pieces etc. were found.

The articles were handed over to the proper authorities who, it is understood, will place them in the Assam Museum at Gauhati.—Reuter.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

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North Atlantic Air Service In July

LONDON, May 24. In the House of Commons, Capt. Balfour said that the reason for the postponement of the start of North Atlantic Air Service was chiefly to make thorough practical tests and he was hopeful that the service would commence in July.—Reuter.

British Interests In Bohemia And Moravia

LONDON, May 24. Questioned regarding the representation of British interests in Bohemia and Moravia, Mr. Chamberlain stated that on the departure of the Charge d'Affaires from Prague on May 25, British interests were temporarily left in the charge of the Vice-Consul. The question of future representation of the British Government at Prague and its bearing on recognition were being considered and he hoped to be in a position to make a statement very shortly.—Reuter.

200 Million Sand Bags Ordered From India

LONDON, May 24. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Sir John Anderson announced that 200 million sandbags were ordered from India and 41 million had been delivered to date. Asked for the latest prices charged for sandbags, Sir John Anderson said compared with year ago the price of bags bought from Dundee three months ago was 7.5 per cent higher and the price was now about 17 per cent higher. He added that the contract provided for price variations with price of jute.—Reuter.

Questions About China-Burma Road

LONDON, May 24. Sir Arnold Wilson asked Col. Muirhead whether he could state on what terms the Burma Legislature agreed to the expenditure on the road linking China with Burma, which Shan Chiefs were consulted, in what terms they gave assent, what communications were addressed to or received by the hill tribes through whose lands the road passes.

Col. Muirhead in a written reply says that the question of expenditure on the improvements of Lashalo-Kyuhok Road will not come before the Burma Legislature since the general revenues of Burma have not been concerned. I understand that the expenditure involved would in the nature of the case be open to discussion by the Federal Council of the Shan Chiefs in the course of consideration of the proposed expenditure from the Federal Fund. But I am seeking further information with regard to the relevant proceeding. The hill tribes, through whose land the road runs, are entirely in Shan States of North Hsenwi, the Sawbwa of which is a member of the Federal Council.—Reuter.

King & Queen At Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, May 24. Their Majesties arrived at 10-30 local time, having slept for second night in succession aboard the Royal Train, as it sped westward from Fort William.—Reuter.

King's Address On Empire Day

WINNIPEG, May 24. Addressing the Empire by Radio on the occasion of the Empire Day, the King declared that civilization in Europe and Asia was sorely troubled and the old world might look for guidance to the new. For a long period, history was made in Europe which led the march and fixed the aims and progress in the world but that tide of inspiration is no longer running as it did in times gone by. Christian civilization in Europe is now profoundly troubled and challenged from within. We are striving to restore its standards though the task is long and hard. Asia too is changing fast and its mind is deeply disturbed. Is not this the moment when the old world in its turn might look for hope and guidance to the achievements of the new?—Reuter.

Tribute To Anglo-French Achievement In Canada

Recalling that Winnipeg City from where he was speaking was no more than a fort and hamlet upon open prairie when Queen Victoria began to rule, His Majesty said to-day it was a monument to the faith and energy, which had created and help up the worldwide empire of our time. "We often talk of the old world and the new. It is one of the greatest services of the British Empire that it serves as a link to harmonise the two."

The King proceeded that a sense of race might be a dangerous and disruptive force, but the English and French had shown in Canada that they could keep pride and distinctive culture, which it inspired, while yet combining to establish broader freedom and security than either could have achieved alone.—Reuter.

Manitoba's Welcome To Their Majesties. Extending a royal welcome to Their Majesties, Mr. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba said while they did not forget the best traditions of their ancestral lands, they all met their sovereigns as citizens of Canada, proud to be members of the Commonwealth of British Nations and prouder still of the traditions of the British Crown and British Parliamentary Institutions.—Reuter.

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How Winnipeg Will Receive Royalties

WINNIPEG, May 24. Scarlet-coated mounted police will form a guard of honour when Their Majesties arrive here.

The King will broadcast at 13.00 local time (20.00 B. S. T.) to the whole Empire as a climax of the Empire Day Programme.

Afterwards Their Majesties will lunch at Government House and make a three hour tour of the city.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET PACT A 'FAIT ACCOMPLI'?

PARIS, May 24. Newspapers are almost unanimous in declaring that as the result of talks between Lord Halifax and M. Malsky in Geneva, an Anglo-Soviet Agreement for co-operation to resist aggression in Europe is already an accomplished fact.—Reuter.

Resolute Self-Suffering Essential

Gandhiji Supports South African Struggle

RAJKOT, May 24. Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a message to South Africa on the Segregation Legislation says: It has been a matter of grief to me that the Union Government have not respected their own agreements regarding their treatment of British Indians. There has been a policy of progressive stringency in their anti-Asiatic drive.

One had hoped that what is known as Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914 was the last word in this matter. It was also hoped that with virtual restriction of Indian immigration there would be progressive amelioration in the condition of domiciled Indian. But that hope was dashed to pieces.

Much deterioration has taken place since. There have been round table and other conferences and agreements have been reached but never has any finality been felt by the Indians. Evidently the Union Government would not be happy till they have either driven away Indians whom they have given legislative protection or reduced their status to such an extent that no self-respecting Indian would care to remain in South Africa. I have therefore not discountenanced their reported decision to fight this latest menace of segregation through civil resistance if necessary.

There must be perfect cohesion and union among the Indians who are divided into groups. And their resistance will be vain if they are not resolute in self-suffering. Public opinion in India including that of Europeans will I hope, back the Indians in their unequal fight and call upon Indian Government to exert its influence with the Union Government.

Lastly I appeal to the best mind of South Africa to see that simple justice is not denied to the Indian settlers who have done no wrong to the country of their adoption.—A. P.

Hyderabad Students Seek Gandhiji's Advice. RAJKOT, May 24. A deputation on behalf of the Hyderabad Students War Council arrived here yesterday and saw Gandhiji to-day. It is understood that they acquainted Gandhiji with regard to their plans over the "Vande Mataram" agitation and the next step they intended to take with a view to seek Gandhiji's guidance.

Another deputation which arrived to-day consisted of Messrs. Patton, Thanu Pillai and T. M. Verghese, President and Member of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress respectively. They will be placing their case before Gandhiji tomorrow.

An American Journalist, Mr. Steel of the "Chicago Daily News" who is returning from China also interviewed Gandhiji for a few minutes and attended the evening prayers.—United Press.

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HOFMEYR AND BLACKWELL RESIGN

CAPETOWN, May 24. Government front-benchers ex-Minister Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Blackwell, who opposed the Government's Asiatic Legislation have resigned from the United Party 'caucus', but not from the party following the adoption by the 'caucus' of a motion disapproving of their action in moving amendments to the Asiatics (Transvaal) Land and Trading Bill and forcing amendments to a division.

The bill aims at imposing residential qualifications on Asiatics, including Indians. The resignations have not been accepted. The 'caucus' will continue discussion on May 30.—Reuter.

Queen Mary's Health

LONDON, May 24. An official medical report issued from Marlborough House at 18.40 says that Queen Mary's progress is taking satisfactory course though stiffness and pain are troublesome. An X-ray examination excludes any damage to the bones. The condition of the eye is improving.—Reuter.

Gandhiji Listens To Shia-Sunni Dispute

RAJKOT, May 24. The Muslim deputation which waited on Mahatma Gandhi yesterday in connection with Shia-Sunni dispute left for Lucknow. After discussing the situation with Gandhiji, the deputationists, it is learnt, have left some papers on the subject for his consideration.

A deputation on behalf of the Travancore State Congress is expected to see Mahatma Gandhi tomorrow.—A. P.

WARSAW, May 24. The Polish Commissioner in Danzig has handed a third note to the Danzig Senate regarding the Kalthof incident requesting for a new building in place of the one destroyed and an early response to the two previous notes.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A Novel Christening

The early months of 1939 saw yet another method introduced during the carrying out of an old custom.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President of the United States, christened the first of the air fleet to take part in the Atlantic service.

A great step forward is being made in aviation with the introduction of a service across the Atlantic by the Pan-American Airways, and it was fitting that the christening of the Yankee Clipper should be no ordinary affair.

In place of the usual bottle of champagne, the President's wife christened this giant of the air with a bottle of water collected from the Seven Seas.

At first a bottle of water seems hardly worthy of such an important occasion, but the collecting of the water that filled the bottle was by no means a small achievement.

On January 27 letters asking for phials of water were sent from New York, and in less than a month they were collected, some being carried as many as 15,000 miles. From Castle Harbour in Bering ruda; Kingston in Jamaica, and the Golden Gate at San Francisco came water for this event. Twelve ounces each came from Valparaiso; Rio de Janeiro; Macao; and Java Head, Batavia.

Thus, waters from the North Atlantic, the Caribbean Sea, the North Pacific, the South Pacific, the South Atlantic, and the China and Indian Seas were mingled, all being showered with the best of good wishes over the machine which will help to bring the nations yet closer together.

Nazis Out To Capture Indian Markets

Preferences Given Up By Britain May Be Exploited

LONDON, May 24. GERMANY'S intention to launch a powerful trade drive in the Indian Market is shown in a number of articles recently appearing in the Reich press.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent particular attention, it is urged, should be concentrated in markets where Britain has voluntarily abandoned her preferential position for the benefit of the Indian native industry.

An article by Mr. Edgar Bissinger in a number of provincial papers declares that the new Anglo-Indian Trade Treaty shows that Britain is ready for the benefit of Indian industry to give up even the greater part of her preferen-

tial tariffs. Now the German exporter will be able to compete on an equal basis with the British.

It should not be forgotten that many Indians are ready to give preference to foreign goods rather than to British goods of equal price for personal or political reasons.

The economic periodical "Wirtschaftsdienst" declares that the Indian automobile market is still completely neglected by England.—Reuter.

NAZI LEADER IN EGYPT

Ordered To Quit

(From Our Correspondent.) CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

An important letter written by the late King Ghazi of Iraq to the late Abdul Rahim Haji Mahomed, the leader of Palestine Arabs, has been found among his effects. The following is an extract from this letter:—

"Indeed my feelings towards the events taking place in Palestine were indescribable. No doubt there are English nobles who are trying their best to do away with the disgrace of the British policy in Palestine and there are also Jews such as Lord Herbert Samuel who are trying the same. But the enemies of the nation's rights, whether among the British or the Jews, are putting obstacles in the way of amicable settlement, and they will stoop to the worst tactics in order to disgrace themselves and their Governments. We are trying our best with the help of our brothers, the King's leaders and Ministers to breach up the gulf. I have read with great pleasure your letter and many thanks for your feelings and the noble sentiments expressed by your brother Mohajiddin. As regards your note that the authorities in Palestine are intentionally blowing up the villages preventing foodstuffs from being taken to starving people, we tell you that we know everything about that and we shall never forget it. The Arab Kings, too, will never forget as you say. We assure you that every Arab boils with rage when the Palestine events come before his mind."

Intimation has been given by the Egyptian authorities to Herr Schmidt, the leader of the Nazis in Egypt, that his presence in Egypt is undesirable and that he should leave the country within three days.

The Government of Syria has officially dismissed all the Italians employed in the Railway and other departments in Syria.

Jaipur Police Chief For U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.) ALLAHABAD, May 24.

Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police Jaipur State is being brought over to the United Provinces.

Mr. Young's services were lent to Jaipur in 1931. Now it appears in U. P. Government feels the necessity of a strong police head in U. P. to cope with the growing communal unrest.

There is a rumour that he is being recalled to U. P. for the part he played in the Jaipur agitation leading to the arrest of Seth Bajaj.

BOMBAY PRIME MINISTER AT ALIBAG

Koli Community's Address And Demands

(From Our Correspondent.) ALIBAG, May 23

An address of welcome was presented to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister by the Koli Community of Bombay City and the Suburban, Thana and Kolaba Districts on Monday night, wherein certain pressing demands of the Koli Community were brought to the Premier's notice.

The occasion was the installation of the golden image of the Goddess Durga in the community's temple at Varsoli, near Alibag. About a year ago, the old image of the Goddess was stolen and as the community did not succeed in tracing it anywhere, they have installed another image.

As a large congregation of the Koli Community was expected to gather there for the occasion, the Prime Minister was invited as the chief guest and an address was presented to him. Mr. R. B. Raut, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, read the address. It demanded better educational facilities for the community, development of fisheries and the marine industries and eradication of the largely prevalent drink evil from among the community.

The Prime Minister in his reply explained the Wardha Scheme and observed that the industrial bias in the scheme was expected to benefit all those who did not want to give up the age-old industries. He advised the community to present their demands once again to the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries when he would shortly visit Alibag.

KHER AT SIRSI

Merchants And City Fathers Present Addresses

SIRSI, May 24.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay accompanied by Mr. Gangadharrao and Mr. Shastri, President of the Kanara District Congress Committee left Hubli at 10 a.m. and reached Sirsi.

Mr. Kher was presented with addresses by the Municipality, and the Merchants Association, the Mahila Samaj and the Harijans at a public meeting in Marikamba temple at Sirsi.

The Premier first addressed the audience in Kannada, thanking all for the reception. Then he spoke a few words in Hindustani and finally addressed them in Marathi.

Mr. Kher spoke for half an hour at the meeting and then left for Siddapur at 5 p.m.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

THE SCISSORS MAN

By Karl Grayson

In Hollywood everyone who has any idea of getting into the movies waits for a break. A break is something that happens while you are sitting around crabbing about your foul luck. The telephone rings and it is a studio that is casting a picture and has a part for you. Statistics prove that this sort of thing happens about once every blue moon, and the same statistics prove that the death of breaks discourages the sitters not at all. They continue to sit.

Job Hewitt sat around for a week. Then he began to get uneasy. He wasn't used to inactivity. He didn't subscribe to the theory that if you sat and did nothing long enough you'd get a break. He had always believed that if you wanted something to happen you had to do your part to make it happen.

It was pitiful. The gang at Weaver's smiled and shook their heads sadly. Jim Curtis, who had a kindly streak in him, went to the bother of explaining to Job how foolish he was.

"So you get a job," said Jim. "So you're away working and the telephone rings and it's a studio. You're not here so somebody else gets the part. Swell, eh?"

"So I don't get a job," Job grinned. "So I sit around with you mugs. So the end of the week arrives. So Ma Weaver wants her board money. So I haven't got it and I'm thrown out on my ear. Swell, eh?"

Jim shrugged. He had expected as much. If the dope didn't know how to talk Ma Weaver into giving him credit—well, that was just too bad.

So Job went looking for a job. He looked everywhere, but jobs were scarce. Finally he got a job washing cars, but it was hard work and it didn't pay much and the second day he caught a cold. He decided he'd have to do something else. He got to thinking, and while he was thinking he picked up a pair of scissors and idly began to trim the edges of a newspaper. The scissors were dull and presently he dropped them in disgust. Then he had it! He'd grind scissors for a living.

Back home there had been a scissors grinding man. He came twice a year, through the small New England town where Job had

lived, swinging his bell, portable grinder strapped to his back. And all the housewives gathered up their shears and sat and visited with the scissors grinder on their back steps while he expertly ground and sharpened the blades.

This country of Southern California was still comparatively new. It wasn't likely, Job decided, that it had been invaded by a scissors grinding man. So Job purchased a portable grinder and an old-fashioned hand bell and went out into the San Fernando

grinding all summer. By September he had worked up a good trade, was able to buy himself a used car and extend his field of operation. Then one night late in the month he was listening to the radio and he heard a popular star announce the introduction of a new song. The name of the song was "The Scissors Man."

It had a catchy rhythm. Job smiled to himself. The next day he found himself humming the melody while making the rounds.

Within a fortnight "The Scissors Man" had become a hit. There was scarcely a radio programme in which it wasn't played. Records were made. Dance orchestras featured it with their own arrangements.

Toward the middle of October a man stopped Job on the street. "How long have you been a scissors grinder?" the man asked.

"Oh, quite awhile," said Job. "I'll do a good job for you, mister. Cut rates on lot of a dozen."

The man grinned. "I've something better than that. Next week we're featuring the new tune 'The Scissors Man' on our radio programme. We want to interview a real scissors grinder as a novelty. We'll pay you a hundred bucks."

The programme was one of the biggest on the air. Job went up for rehearsal on the morning he was to appear. He met the author of the song. The author grinned at him. "You're the guy," he said. "I live out in the valley and I heard your bell. It gave me the idea for the song."

That night Job went on the air. The novelty was well liked. Job was well liked. He had a radio "voice" and a nice manner. Two days later he was asked whether he wanted to do a small part on the same programme. He did. The part grew into a larger part. Before the season had passed Job was a feature attraction, making dol. 800 a week.

One day Job met Jim Curtis on the street. "You lucky dog!" Curtis exclaimed bitterly. "Here you go out grinding scissors while the rest of us stay home attending to business, and it's you who gets the break. Some guys are just naturally lucky."

"Yeah," said Job. "And some are just naturally dumb."

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PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Reception Committee Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference writes:—

I have to inform you that a number of Khilafatist considered it necessary to revive the Khilafat movement as it has waned after the death of Maulana Shaukatali. Accordingly canvassing for enrolment of members was started and during the last few months over 5,000 members have been enrolled.

In order to give proper impetus to the movement and give wider publicity, it is proposed to hold a session of the Provincial Khilafat Conference at Bombay on the 26th, 27th, 28 and 29th instant. A spacious pandal is being erected at Mohamedali Road, opposite Mandvi Post Office, which is expected to accommodate over 15,000 persons. Many prominent All-India leaders and Khilafatists are expected to attend the conference. Begum Mohamedali is to perform the flag hoisting ceremony.

In the same pandal the Urdu Conference and an All-India Mushaira is to be held to which prominent All-India educationists and poets are expected to attend.

KHER AT HUBLI

Police And Seva Dal Present Guard Of Honour

HUBLI, May 24.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay arrived this morning by mail train and was received by officials and prominent Congressmen at the station.

Dr. Kabbur, President of the Dharwar District Congress Committee and others garlanded Mr. Kher. Mr. Modak, Collector of Dharwar, introduced officials and non-officials to him. Seva Dal volunteers and police presented a guard of honour. Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Divakar and Hardiker accompanied Mr. Kher from Belgaum to Hubli. The Premier left for Sirsi after a brief halt at the district bungalow.—A. P.

A. I. S. A. BRANCH FOR FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, May 24.

The Frontier Province has had its first branch of the All-India Spinners' Association opened yesterday by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

The Branch will shortly select under the guidance of the "Frontier Gandhi" and Miss Mira Ben places in the province for opening Khadi and Woollen producing centres.—United Press.

Lucknow Journals Cease Publication

LUCKNOW, May 24. Ninety Shias courted arrest in connection with the Tabarra Satyagraha.

The Urdu dailies from whom securities had been demanded ceased publication yesterday as they could not furnish the securities.—United Press.

Congress Triumph In Darbhanga Elections

DARBHANGA, May 24. Seven Congress candidates including two Muslims have been returned in the District Board elections. One of the Muslim candidates has polled the largest number of votes.—United Press.

PLEA FOR REMISSION OF REVENUE DUES.

PHAGWARA, May 23. At a meeting of the Praja Mandal, Phagwara, resolutions were adopted requesting the State Government to remit the revenue due to the destruction of two crops and the bad economic conditions of the peasants.

The meeting considered the demands of the Punjab Kisans as proper and legitimate and condemned the "repressive" policy of the Punjab Government.

The meeting also congratulated the Kisans of Lahore on their bold stand and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for resigning the Congress Presidentship.—United Press.

Sir G. Campbell On Allegations Against Indian Ministries

TENDENCY TO DESTROY REVENUES OF COUNTRY AND MAKE STABLE GOVT. IMPOSSIBLE

No Need To Rush Through Federation

LONDON, May 23. Speaking at the Calcutta Dinner in London to-night Sir George Campbell described the European Party in Bengal as being in the position of the old Irish Party in the House of Commons.

He declared that it had had a steady influence on the Ministers who had had a difficult task because at the time of their election they had made promises incapable of achievement.

In the other provinces there was still a great deal of doubt in regard to the eventual aims of the Congress. In many respects this seemed to be an attempt to destroy the revenues of the country and make the issue of stable Government impossible.

It was too early yet to give opinion one way or the other, but he had no doubt that there was a tendency in that direction and in that direction danger lay.

Speaking of Federation Sir George Campbell said that this should not be hurried. All parties were doubtful in this connection for the simple reason that they did not know under Federation who was going to be in power.

It seemed to be the idea of the Congress to penetrate in Indian States with their propaganda so that when the time came for Federation they would have their own nominees in the States and so would achieve power in the centre.

The Europeans were bound to ask if the Congress had given the British a fair deal. It seemed that it had never been the declared policy of the Congress to

give the British in India protection to which, they claimed, they were entitled. That being so, the British must be forgiven if they regarded the Congress policy with considerable amount of suspicion.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS IN CRIPPLES' PROBLEM

Information And Experience To Be Exchanged

LONDON, May 24. Workers engaged in alleviating cripples' lot will assemble in London from all over the world for the first time at the fourth world conference opening on July 16.

Twenty-one Governments have nominated experts numbering 500 who will exchange information and experience affecting cripples and will read papers bearing on the subject from all angles.

Viscount Nuffield, whose benefactions have largely partaken of help for cripples, will preside at the conference which will be held at Bedford College in Regent's Park.

Prominent among the delegates will be nine German experts, one of whom will read a paper on "The Industrial Cripple" relating to the rehabilitation of those injured in the course of employment.

The British representation will include delegates from the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education. The Minister of Health, Mr. Walter Elliot, will open the proceedings.—Reuter.

REPRESSION IN INDORE

No Public Meetings And No Freedom Of Speech:

INDORE, May 23. According to a notification in the Holkar Government Gazette "Jammabhooni", a Gujrati daily printed and published from Bombay, has been prohibited in the Holkar State.

The notification adds:—"Whereas a persistent campaign of vilification and a malicious propaganda of a highly mischievous nature have been carried on for some time past against the Ruler and the Government and such malicious press campaign is being indulged in every now and then by irresponsible papers published out of the State, the Maharaja has empowered the Cabinet to take effective and suitable steps against such newspapers."

Another notification in the Gazette says:—"Freedom of speech granted to the State subjects under Legal Department Notification No. 49 of 23rd December, 1939, has been kept in abeyance until further orders as it has been abused."

"All public meetings hereafter shall require the permission of the District Magistrate in writing and all such meetings of political or quasi political or communal nature will require the previous permission in writing of the Prime Minister. No outsider shall speak in any such public meeting and no demonstration in his honour shall be made in Indore City without the previous permission of the Prime Minister"—United Press.

VICTIMISATION OF PARISHAD WORKERS

Jobat And Rajgarh Follow Indore Example

(From Our Correspondent.) INDORE, May 24. Hardly has the atmosphere of the C. I. State's Peoples' Conference abated when news comes from the adjoining Jobat State that the brother of Sharafuddin, a delegate of the Conference has been dismissed from State service and he himself is shadowed by the Police the whole day.

Another report comes from Rajgarh that Mr. Ramnarayan Mishra has been arrested under Sec. 109, vagrants Act. Mr. Mishra is a well-known Kisan worker of the State. Pledgers are indirectly warned not to accept brief for him.

Attempts are made to force resignations from the Praja Mandal. A Kisan of Kallipith village is being prosecuted for his alleged incitement not to pay land revenue to the State.

Repression is in full swing at Rajgarh for the active part taken by the delegates of the State with a view to suppress the peaceful re-

MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BIHAR?

PATNA, May 24. It has been finally decided to start a Military Training School in this province. The school will be located at Ranchi.

The first session of the school will commence from June 1 next. Applications have been invited from candidates for education. The qualification needed for the intending candidates is that they must either be graduates or teachers of high schools with intermediate or higher qualifications.—United Press.

Holkar Cancels Kashmir Trip

INDORE, May 24. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar who was to leave for Kashmir, has cancelled his tour in view of the tense situation here.—United Press.

HARTAL IN INDORE CONTINUES

(From Our Correspondent.) INDORE CITY, May 24.

To-day is the ninth day of the hartal in Indore. Government's every effort to weaken the hartal failed. Yesterday the whole of the city continued hartal only a few shops including Sir Hukamchandji's and other title-holders opened.

The Government are taking strong repressive measures. Yesterday prominent merchants were arrested. Dictators Kanayalaji and Khadiwala Devendra Kumar being arrested a third Dictator was announced. Further arrests are expected.

An insufficient number of Muslim Leaguers are propagating in favour of abandoning of the hartal.

Deccan States' Students' Conference

MIRAJ, May 24. The 3rd session of the Deccan States Students' Conference will be held at Kirloskarwadi on May 26 and 27 under the presidency of Raoasab Patwardhan, the Congress leader of Ahmednagar.

Shrimant Appasaheb, Prince and Chief Minister of Aundh, is the chairman of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

voit of the Rajgarh peasants. Sanad of Sjt. Sajjan Singh Vakli, is reported to have been cancelled. Sjt. Sajjansingh is the President of the Rajgarh Praja Mandal. Restrictions are imposed on public meetings and public speeches.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Total Result Is Exactly the Same, Anyway



By BUD FISHER

LET US NOT LOSE SIGHT OF BASIC THINGS

Jawahar On Forces At Work To Sap Unity DAWN OF FREEDOM IS STILL FAR OFF Warning To People Not To Be Beguiled By Spirit Of Cavil And Criticism

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, May 21.
Addressing a monster meeting of 30,000 persons in the Queen's Park this evening Pandit Jawahar made a rapid survey of the international situation and the situation in the country during the one year that lapsed between the time when he last addressed at Cawnpore and now. Pandit Nehru, partly because he was not in his normal health and partly because he was overcome by the painfulness of the Indian scene, spoke in a weak voice which nevertheless was perfectly audible to the huge gathering by means of the loud-speakers. The gathering also was in marked contrast with the crowd which had ovated Mr. Subhas Bose who only a few days ago had addressed at the Parade Ground. While Mr. Bose's audience consisted largely of the workers, Bengalis, and Leftists, Pandit Jawahar addressed a more representative gathering. Pandit Jawahar Nehru who was in haste to catch the next train dwelt on the quickness with which changes had been wrought both in Europe and in India which almost bewildered people. He spoke of the awakening through communal organisations, but condemned the wrong direction to which it was being led. He referred to the chipping off of the Congress into small groups tending to weaken the great parent body and by implication disapproved of Mr. Subhas Bose's new move. He concluded by giving a stern warn-

ing to the workers for discipline. He also pleaded for agitation for the release of political prisoners, specially for the Garhwali leader, Chandra Singh.
CAWNPORE'S RECORD.
Mr. Balkrishna Sharma who presided referred to the achievement of the local Congress Committee during the last general strike, when it fed from 8,000 to 10,000 persons daily and which materially helped in the success of the workers. He recalled that Cawnpore district had now an organisation of 4,000 national volunteers and the city of some 400. He condemned those organisations which ridiculed the work of the Congress committee during the riot and claimed that some 4,000 to 5,000 Hindus and about 2,500 Muslims were transferred from dangerous zones to safer places by Congress volunteers. Cawnpore had been in the forefront of the national struggle and had supplied the largest number of Congressmen in the Province for which it was awarded the coveted National Flag. All these things had happened since Pandit Jawahar last addressed them and he was sure that he would compliment Cawnpore on its achievement.

After the report of the District and City Congress volunteers had been read by Mr. Gauga Sahai Chaudhary, Mr. Vijai Kumar Sinha, ex-revolutionary convict, moved a resolution about the release of political prisoners. It was supported by Mr. Kantak and passed unanimously.

Pandit Jawahar Nehru then mounted the rostrum amid shouts of 'Inquilab Zindabad Nehru, Zindabad, and 'Kauli Nara Zindabad.'

JAWAHAR'S SPEECH.

It was almost a year, said Pandit Nehru, that he again visited Cawnpore. In this interval many things happened—in Cawnpore, in their country and in the world abroad. These left indelible impressions on his mind. While away from here he was personal witness to the dropping of bombs from air on a beautiful city in Europe. He was also a witness to the callous betrayal of free democracies by the statesmen of England and other countries. While away also it was that he heard of the peaceful victory of the workers of Cawnpore over the employers. The year, said Pandit Nehru, has been a momentous one. One seemed to have lived in it not merely 365 days as the year runs, but within the year it seemed as if the experience of many years had been crowded. And the changes had been so swift and so sudden as to bewilder every body. Pandit Nehru said he did not feel like addressing big meetings any more—not because he was shy or because he lacked thought, but because the changes that had rung so swiftly both in India and in Europe had left a bad taste in his mouth. For over 20 years he had been coming into close contact with the men and women of his country, and if he had to address them now he would not utter dubious words or say anything which might savour that he was not facing facts. It was easy for him to have led a soft of a sheltered life, not to have bothered anymore with the happenings in this country or elsewhere. But he could not do it. He could not shirk his responsibility; he could not cut himself aloof from whatever was happening in the country—good or bad; and he must confess he was in some measure responsible for it.

Pandit Nehru continued that he was glad to notice signs of awakening among the Kisans, the workers, and others. But while doing so he could not merely content himself by seeing only one side of the picture. He would not be honest if he did not see the other also, and having seen it if he did not give expression to what he felt or saw. Pandit Nehru confessed that the mind, however trained and disciplined, felt often bewildered when faced with the huge task of solving intricate knots. He would not essay to untie the difficult problems confronting them—problems relating to their own country and to other parts of the world—but would leave them to do it for themselves. He would only dwell in passing on some outstanding facts.

Pandit Nehru said, he was glad to notice that his countrymen were instilled with a new courage. But he could not overlook hard facts. They must admit that forces, both in and outside the Congress, were at work which tended to weaken the great organisation. He did not claim that the Congress was above criticism. There could be legitimate complaints against whatever happened in it as well as against the Congress Ministries. In fact, said Pandit Nehru, he could criticise both more than most people. But mere criticism would not solve their difficulties. Mere complaints were idle and useless. Over their country there still hung a great darkness. The dawn was yet far off, and all that they saw was only a faint glimmer. Over Europe there hung a still darker night. But in their own country the Congress were to fail, an impenetrable night would close in all around them. It was true that their strength had increased, that no power of the British Empire could now check them from their goal. But they must recognise that they, internally, had grown weak and this without Britain to blame. He wondered if they did not delude themselves like the man who saw a flourishing tree, leaves glossy and smooth and the tree full of blossoms, and yet, unknown to him the roots were being hollowed out and a canker ate into the very vitals of the tree. He could not, however, bring himself to believe that such was the picture of the Congress. The Congress was a mighty tree, nourished by the life-blood of innumerable people who had made great sacrifices for their country. He, therefore, asked them not to let themselves be beguiled by a spirit of cavil or criticism, but to let their minds rest on deep and foundational things. That was all the more necessary in a world where things moved with lightning rapidity and there was temptation to lose sight of things of basic value.

Pandit Nehru admitted that he felt deeply hurt by the happenings at Cawnpore, Benares, and Allahabad resulting in communal clash. He felt also deeply hurt by the Shia-Sunni strife at Lucknow. But even these things pained as they were, did not fill him with despair. It was the fear that Congressmen were now losing sight of basic things that filled him with nervousness. In the past, said Pandit Nehru, despite criticism Congress leaders never lost sight of these things. They recognised that they must hold fast to them in all circumstances. He was doubtful how far Congressmen stood by these basic things to-day.

"THE FORWARD BLOC."
Pandit Nehru next referred to Mr. Subhas Bose's visit to Cawnpore a few days ago. Personally, he said, he did not think it necessary to say much about the new group formed by Mr. Bose. He said that there were things on which he agreed with Mr. Bose; there were also matters on which he disagreed. Similarly, said Pandit Nehru, he agreed on many things with Mahatma Gandhi and disagreed on others. He kept his eyes and ears open and did not blindly follow any one. He did not question Mr. Bose's right to form his own group or organisation, but he stressed that nothing should be done to create either a split or weaken the great Congress organisation. Mr. Bose, said Pandit Nehru, has also said the same thing, but the speaker was afraid that Mr. Bose's move would weaken the Congress. In a living organisation like the Congress differences of opinion were inevitable, and even in regard to principles, and he recognised groups based on these differences of basic principles. But where that was not so, principles were lost in personalities and groups tended to be formed not on the basis of any differences in principles, but a clash of personalities. Pandit Nehru said a discussion about basic principles was permissible and the public should be enlightened about these differences by such discussion, but he deprecated any move to weaken the power of the Congress as it would be harmful to the interest of the country.

COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS.
Pandit Nehru next said that he would like to draw their attention to certain other important aspects which concerned their own province. He felt happy to notice the awakening among the Muslims and the Kisans. While he admitted that some good had resulted from this awakening, bad also flowed from it, and there was a tendency for communal organisations to stray into wrong paths. Beside the evil of communal organisations he noticed also a tendency to break into groups or parties. There was mutual suspicion and distrust of tried public leaders. The strength of the Congress had been weakened by the enrolment of bogus members. He wanted in particular to draw attention to the atmosphere which pervaded their country, and more specially Cawnpore. When he last came to the city the great labour strike was on. In Europe he often received news how the strike was proceeding, and he felt glad to hear of the labour victory and more so to hear of the disciplined way in which that fight was fought.

WARNING TO LABOUR.
Pandit Nehru continued, that he would not enter into the details of that question. He noticed, however, that the employers did not relish the workers' victory, specially as they felt that they had also the sympathy of the Provincial Government. Therefore in a thousand ways they tried to trouble the workers and to embarrass the Government. But the workers, said Pandit Nehru, had not been entirely blameless. They often went wrong and weakened themselves forgetting that their adversary was strong and resourceful. They should concentrate their energies on organisation and not fritter them away on trifling issues. They should, not forget that Cawnpore was an industrial city and anything which threatened its industry would harm the great city and the general public and ultimately themselves. Pandit Nehru said that his natural sympathy was with the workers, but with all this sympathy for them if they behaved in an irresponsible manner, which they often did, or in an undisciplined way they would not merely forfeit his sympathy but of the general public also.

KAUMI SEVA DAL.
Pandit Nehru next expressed his pleasure at the progress of the Congress Volunteer Corps in Cawnpore in difficult circumstances. He drew attention to the resolution adopted by the Provincial Congress Committee the other day a decision which caused some resentment among certain members. But he said the decision of the Provincial Congress did not alter any basic principle underlying the volunteer movement. It simply removed some misunderstanding. He complained that a sense of vanity and show had crept in the old Kaumi Sena. Its name and the designations of its officers had filled the latter with a sense of exaggerated importance. He did not like this. While he was not opposed to the idea of big national militia he wanted at present that every volunteer should be a public servant, and he wanted millions of such volunteers enrolled in the Province. He also wanted that these volunteers should be distinguishable from such other volunteers who belonged to communal organisations. The volunteers still had to learn much, and he did not think it enough that they should merely be able to move with regular steps; the all important thing was that they should be efficient and that they should be engaged in national service.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS.
Pandit Nehru recalled the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi for the release of political prisoners. He approved of the idea of celebrating the Political Prisoners Release Day according to the appeal of the Congress president. He asked how far was it consistent with their dignity that their young men should still rot in jails. Was it not a matter of shame for them and for the Congress that they should not have had power enough to get these young men released. Nine years ago in the April of 1930 a significant thing happened at Peshawar. The Garhwali soldiers who

had been ordered to fire on the public refused to do so. At least at nine places this thing happened. Of course, the soldiers were severely punished for disobedience of orders. Chandra Singh, whose question of release attracted particular attention, was their leader and occupied a very high position in the army. Pandit Nehru said that he had personally met Chandra Singh on several occasions and was deeply impressed by him. His behaviour in jail was exemplary. All the jail officers had recommended his release. It was a pity that the Congress thought that he would be released on the basis of these recommendations therefore made no effort for it. Pandit Nehru said that they should carry on agitation not only in their own province but throughout the country for his release.

TRAITORS OF COUNTRY.
Pandit Nehru concluded by asking for loyalty to the Congress. Neither criticism of the great organisation or a turning away from it would be of any use in overcoming the difficulties with which the country was strewn. The only way of doing it was to help the Congress. If any betrayed the Congress or did any thing which weakened it they were traitors to the country.

59 FISHERMEN DROWNED

SANTANDER, May 24.
Fifty-nine fishermen were drowned in a storm off the Santander Coast.
A fishing boat with 49 men aboard was overwhelmed in a huge wave at the entrance of the port.
A lifeboat went to the rescue and also sank. All the crew of ten was drowned.—Reuter.

had been ordered to fire on the public refused to do so. At least at nine places this thing happened. Of course, the soldiers were severely punished for disobedience of orders. Chandra Singh, whose question of release attracted particular attention, was their leader and occupied a very high position in the army. Pandit Nehru said that he had personally met Chandra Singh on several occasions and was deeply impressed by him. His behaviour in jail was exemplary. All the jail officers had recommended his release. It was a pity that the Congress thought that he would be released on the basis of these recommendations therefore made no effort for it. Pandit Nehru said that they should carry on agitation not only in their own province but throughout the country for his release.

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"GUJARATI SAMAJ" AT MATUNGA

Body Organised To Improve Mutual Relations

To cultivate and promote the spirit of friendship and to strengthen the bond of co-operation among the Gujarati residents of Matunga, (including Cutchi residents) a meeting of residents of Matunga was held on Sunday the 21st May 1939 at the residence of Mr. Ratilal Kothari at Savada Building, Vincent Road, where about thirty residents of Matunga were present.

It was unanimously decided that there should be a place where Gujarati and Cutchi residents of Matunga can meet and exchange their views and in order to provide some sort of recreation, it was resolved that an institution be established and it should work for and organise Gujarati and Cutchi residents of Matunga under the name "Gujarati Samaj", Matunga.

Any Gujarati or Cutchi resident of Matunga not below 18 years and interested in promoting co-operation among Gujarati and Cutchi residents of Matunga, can be the member of Gujarati Samaj.

FATE OF LUCKNOW PEACE TALKS

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 24.
The total number of Shias arrested now stands at 8,600. Negotiations for settlement having failed, all Shia prisoners who had been brought to Lucknow from various jails in U. P. have been sent back to their respective jails.

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Our Readers' Views

Indian Federation And Foreign Possessions In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The recent disallowance by H.E. Viceroy of the resolution in the Central Assembly urging the inclusion of the foreign possessions in the proposed Federation brings to the fore a problem that will face India more acutely in the nebulous years to come. In fact they are more pertinent to the question even than Indian States. Every consideration that is urged in favour of Indian States federating with British India apply with equal force to a Federation of these foreign possessions with India. Their inclusion is incontrovertible whether the argument be homogeneity of the races populating either regions or the desirability of achieving the hitherto unrealised ambition of all-India unity in a Federal State under one banner and one administration. Yet it is strange that even the suggestion of it through a resolution should have been disallowed by H. E. Viceroy in the Assembly, perhaps to avoid international complications which the issue is bound to raise.

Of the two, the Portuguese possessions are all situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency consisting of the Province of Goa, the territory of Daman, the island of Diu, the territory of Pragananagar-Avelly and Gogla and Simbar on the Arabian Sea Coast comprising a total area of 1,343 square miles and a population of 5,44,492. The French possessions comprise five settlements with certain dependant lodges or plots aggregating 203 square miles and a total population of 290,460. The possessions are Pondicherry, Chandernagore and Karaikal. The imports of Goa are Rs. 160 lakhs and exports Rs. 40 lakhs. The revenue of the French possessions are Rs. 2,793,400.

A year ago there was a rumour that Portugal had agreed to cede to Germany its possessions in India, including Goa, the sea port on the West Coast. The harmless sea port in the sway of an insouciant Continental Power threatened to become overnight a handy base for aggression in the hands of sinister Fascists. The rumour was scotched as soon as it was born. But how very real the fears of aggression from such a port or possession could be in the hands of a hostile Power could be imagined from the anxious questions asked both in the British Parliament and the Indian Legislature at the time.

India's interest in these foreign possessions is but spasmodic and not the result of a set plan or settled policy. But with Federation in the offing, amended or altered, the problem of these foreign possessions is bound to assume an importance that it lacks to-day. In the years ahead when India's destiny will be forged on the Federal anvil it will not be possible to ignore them, as heretofore in the interests of a more compact political goal.—Yours,

M. K. VENKATRAMAN.



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THE QUICKEST WAY TO HEALTH

25/5/39

Muslims In Rajkot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Now that Sir Ali Mahmud Khan Delahvi, the Hon. Mr. Faiz Mahmud Khan, Mr. Isphahani and others of the Muslim League fold have come forward, to conduct a press and platform propaganda to run down Rajkot Parishad and through it, the Congress, I, as a true Muslim, would like to put certain queries in the hope that they would answer them at their earliest (1). At what time did the "Rajkot Muslim Council" see the light of the day?

(2) The population of the Rajkot State, according to the official figures in the Administration report is 75,540, of which only 8,061 are Muslims. If this is so, on what grounds, can the Muslim Council demand 2 seats on the personnel of the Reforms Inquiry Committee consisting of 7 non-official nominees?

(3) Did not the Parishad grant more percentage on the Committee by nominating one Bohra gentleman, Mr. Musaji Vali?

(4) Was the expenditure under-

gone by the deputation including the one during their stay here, defrayed by the State?

(5) Did the Muslim Council ever convene Muslims from the rural and urban area and hold the election to secure the unanimous vote of the State Muslims that they are the real nominees?

(6) When the Bohras as a community had sympathetic leanings towards the Parishad, is it a fact that the Muslim Council conducted a hostile propaganda against this community and disallowed the Bohra youths when they came to attend their meetings? Why were they banned and why there should be secret pourparlers?

(7) Have not the old Muslim women in the rural area, responded wholeheartedly to the call of the Parishad. When Mr. Adam, a young Muslim was arrested and how did his aged mother instil a new spirit in the followers?

(8) Hard as the facts are, would my co-religionists take the trouble to answer these queries?—Yours,

MUSLIM.

Rajkot.

N. W. F. P. To Go Dry In Four Years

SIMLA, May 24.

"The province of North West Frontier will go completely dry in the course of next four or five years," declared the Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb, Frontier Premier, who has come here in connection with the Home Ministers' Conference in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

NO OBSTRUCTION.
Asked whether there was any force in the province to obstruct any such proposal of complete prohibition Dr. Khan Saheb replied:—

"There is no such community in my province who regard themselves as Anglicised and would obstruct our work. I am not sentimental and if there were any such community I would have declared them foreigners if they did like that and have given them an opportunity to have their own way."

Dr. Khan Saheb said that drink was not a great evil there, but charas and opium were. Partial prohibition had been started in the district of Peshawar and it was so far very successful.

He thought that the people would be unanimous in the opinion to have complete prohibition in the province.

RECEPTION TO HOME MINISTERS.

The local Congress Committee accorded a warm reception to the Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb, Frontier Premier, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister of Bombay and the Hon. Mr. Bishwanath Das, Orissa Premier, on their arrival here this morning in connection with the Home Ministers' Conference. Prominent Congressmen were present at the station.—United Press.

BRITISH AGRARIAN LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 6)

next two years to a milk publicity fund on a pound for pound basis, the total contribution being limited to £500,000 in each year. The payments to Milk Marketing Boards have amounted to £1,385,142 in 1934, £1,854,186 in 1935 and £1,044,616 in 1936.

In the same year a temporary measure called the Cattle Industry Emergency Provisions Act was enacted, pending the framing of a more definite policy, to provide for the establishment of a cattle fund to which the Exchequer was to advance up to £3 millions and from which outright payments were to be made to cattle producers in respect of sales of their cattle.

Sugar Protection

There followed the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act of 1936, which established a Commission whose duty was to keep under review the growing of sugar beet and the manufacture, refining and marketing of sugar and of advising and assisting the Minister of Agriculture and the Treasury in all matters relating to the Sugar Industry. The Act also lays down the basis upon which subsidy is to be given to farmers growing sugar beet and the rate of subsidy to the industry. As the International Sugar Journal observed: "With the passing of the Act and the formation of the new factory Corporation, the stage is set for the beet sugar industry to carry on under the new auspices, no longer a prey to uncertainties of political controversy. Partisans and non-partisans will now have to leave it in comparative peace to show over a considerable period what it is capable of accomplishing in the matter of reducing its dependence on fiscal aid. Agriculture is assured of an industry that upto an agreed limit of output will continue to provide the farmers with a profitable crop in their rotation and the country need not revert to a state of being wholly dependent on imports for its supplies of sugar." The amounts of subsidy are given below:—

Year	Beet Sugar Subsidy	Beet Sugar Rebate of Taxation
1934	£4,449,883	£2,882,000
1935	£2,285,570	£2,660,000
1936	£2,980,978	£2,407,000

The Beef and Veal (Customs Duties) Act of 1937 subjected foreign beef and veal to import duty, which on chilled beef was 3/4d. a lb. and on other kinds 2/3d.

The Live-Stock Industry Act of 1937, which is supplementary to the Beef and Veal Act, established a Live-Stock Commission and a Live-Stock Advisory Committee

representative of the various interests concerned. A permanent cattle subsidy is granted, continuing the temporary subsidies under the Cattle Industry Emergency Provisions Act of 1934, thus assisting the establishment of an efficient cattle livestock industry. The payments made by way of subsidy to producers of cattle were £1,689,042 in 1934 (seven months), £3,397,492 in 1935 and £3,715,322 in 1936.

The next important measure is the Agricultural Industry Act of 1937. The Act provides for grants to be made by a Land Fertility Committee to occupiers of land whereby they are relieved of half the cost of lime and one-quarter the cost of basic slag which they apply to their land. Under the Act subsidies are granted to oats and barley but these are payable only when the price of oats falls below 7s. 7d. per cwt.

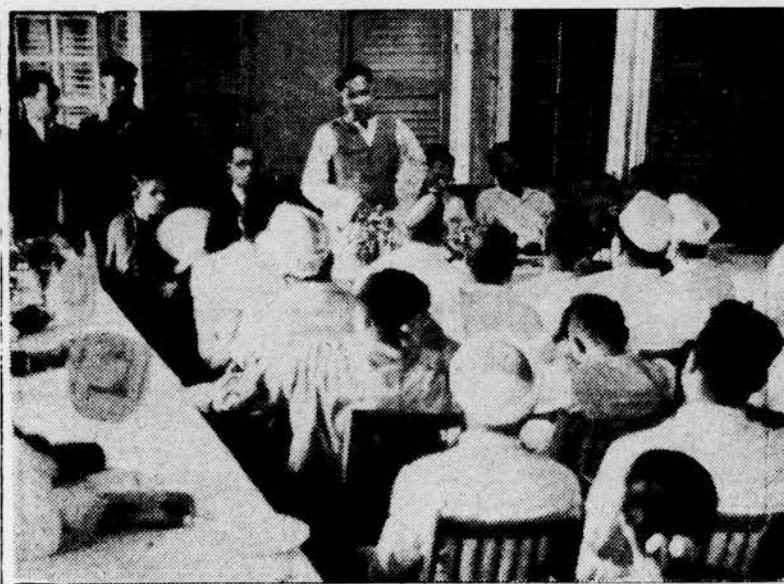
The Bacon Industry Act of 1938 established a Bacon Development Board to work in consultation with the Pigs marketing Board and the Bacon Marketing Board already functioning.

It has been stated that the contributions paid by registered producers under the Pigs, Bacon and Milk Marketing Schemes to meet the costs of operating schemes during the accounting period immediately preceding 1937 were respectively 1s. 2d. per pig, 3/5d. per lb. of bacon and 1/5d. per pint of milk.

Indian Acts

In the year 1937 the Government of India enacted a measure called the Agricultural Grading and Marketing Act, but the range of its provisions is limited and it does not appear that within the two years it has been in force even its limited provisions have been availed of to any appreciable extent.

Let us now turn to the Indian picture. Constituting as Indian agriculturists do nearly three-fourths of the entire population of the country, it will be admitted that the farmer occupies a more important place in Indian economy than does the British farmer in the British body economic. One may well ask if anything has been done for the improvement of the Indian farmer at all comparable to the help which the British farmer has received from his government. The provision actually made for subsidies to agricultural producers in the estimates for 1938-39 in the U. K. were £2,550,000 for Best Sugar, £4,395,000 for the Cattle Industry, £889,000 for Milk, £1,400,000 for Land Fertility Development, £208,000 for Oats and Barley and £150,000 for Bacon, the equivalent of Rs. 12.8 crores, excluding the Wheat Deficiency Payments amounting to not less than £6 millions a year, or in all about Rs. 20 crores a year.



A party was given on Tuesday in honour of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Workers' delegate to the 25th International Labour Conference, Geneva. Photo shows Mr. Nimbkar addressing the gathering.

DERBY VICTORY

(Continued from page 1)

totalisator investments amount to 62,000 sterling. EARLIER

EPSOM AT DAWN

At Epsom, a beautiful dawn gave every indication of a warm and sunny day. The famous downs early became astir with enthusiasts eager to get the best places in the vast half-a-million crowd. Conditions were ideal for the favourite 'Blue Peter' who was expected by most critics to repeat the win of 'Bahram' who was the last favourite to win the race in 1935. Blue Peter who is sixteen hands

will be one of the biggest horses in the race. Hastings, who is generally rated as the best outsider and Fox Cub being the two biggest. Blue Peter's owner, Rosebery and trainer Jack Jarvis and jockey E. Smith have all yet to win the famous race.

A feature of last night's call-over was the heavy backing on the Irish contender 'Triguero' who was backed to win 2,21,000 sterling. There was also much support for Casanova, one of the smallest horses in the race, who is a stable companion of 'Hypnotist'. Although Casanova is owned by Lady Zia Wernher, and women owners have a bad record in the Derby, in fact, Mrs. Miller is the only previous winner, when Midday Sun won in 1937, many

ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR ANDHRA AND ORISSA

Joint Undertaking By Madras And Orissa

MINISTERS TO INSPECT SITE IN JEYPORE ESTATE ON JUNE 4

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 24.
Governments of Orissa and Madras contemplate joint undertaking of a huge hydro-electric scheme which will serve a considerable area in both the provinces. There are two gigantic water-falls one is said to be bigger even than the famous Niagara falls in Jeyapore Estate in District of Koraput in Orissa and the scheme is to harness one of these falls. The

one at Bogra, which, it is believed, is capable of generating energy of 98,000 horse-power and produce enough electricity to meet the power needs for industrial, rural and lighting purposes of the extensive area from Cuttack to Bazar.

Responsible Ministers of both the Governments interested in the scheme, accompanied by their chief engineers are, it is learned, going to meet at Jeyapore on June 4 and inspect the site.

Three Ministers, Messrs. Yakub Hassan Giri and Prakasham are going from Madras to Jeyapore where they will be joined by Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier and Nityananda Kanungo, Revenue Minister, Orissa. This power project which is estimated to cost four crores was first investigated by the Madras Government nearly seven years ago, when the District of Koraput, now ceded to Orissa was included in Madras Presidency. With undertaking the scheme, a financial adjustment will be reached between the Governments of Orissa and Madras in proportion to the benefits to be derived by the respective provinces from the common source of energy. If the project succeeds, it will be possible to work the aluminium mines in Koraput and also provide lift irrigation both for Orissa and Andhra.

How Derby Victory Was Flashed

LONDON, May 24

The speed with which the Derby result was flashed all over the world is shown by the fact that it took one second to reach Cairo and Nairobi three seconds to Bombay, Montreal, Singapore and Hongkong, four seconds to Cape Town and Zanzibar and eight seconds to Melbourne and Sydney. —Reuter



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Curtailment Of Exodus To Simla

New Arrangements Will Produce Annual Saving Of Seven Lakhs

SIMLA, May 24. Large scale abandonment of the Simla move is announced in the long awaited communique which says:—

The Government of India have lately had under consideration the matter of the move of the offices of Government to Simla. In considering the question, they have been influenced by the serious overcrowding in Simla and by the prospect of this problem being made more acute when the next and much larger federal legislature comes into being. As long as a summer session of the legislature is held in Simla, there appears to be no possible solution of the problem which is consistent with efficiency and despatch of Government business.

The first decision therefore at which the Government of India have arrived is that in future, the second annual session of the legislature should be held in Delhi in the autumn between the middle of September and the first part of November, the actual date being dependent on the amount of business to be transacted.

GOVT'S STAY CURTAILED.

The stay of the Government of India in Simla having been thus reduced from six to four or four and a half months, it is considered no longer to be necessary that the full strength of the departments of Government should be in Simla and it has been decided to introduce the following system:—

(1) All officers of the Secretariat will still be required to move to Simla with the exception of those who remain in Delhi in order to supervise the working of the offices;—

(2) The strength of the Ministerial staff moving to Simla will be reduced to about 20 per cent of the total;—

(3) The heads of certain attached offices of the Government of India and probably certain other officers of attached offices will continue to be required to move with the Government of India, but they will normally be accompanied to Simla only by a camp office;—

(4) Officers not required to move with Government will be permitted a period of recess in Simla under rules which will be published later.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS EXEMPTED.

These arrangements will not apply to Army Headquarters. A rough estimate of the effect of these decisions is that about 50 officers, 1,200 clerks and 500 inferior servants, who at present move to Simla, will remain in Delhi.

Certain capital expenditure will be necessary in order to make the Council House, the Secretariat and residential buildings in Delhi more suitable for use in the hot weather. The total of such expenditure is not likely substantially to exceed rupees eleven lakhs.

Government also propose to resume the interrupted programme for the construction of residences in New Delhi for officers and clerks. The recurring annual saving, which it is estimated that the new arrangements will produce, amounts to between six and seven lakhs.—A.P.

Will Pay Tax Under Protest

Property Owners Deputation Interview Lathe

A deputation of Property Owners composed of Mr. Goverdhanadas G. Morariji President of the Property Owners' Association, Mr. Abdul Rahman Mohamad Yusuf, Vice-President, Mr. Sidique Sulaiman, Secretary and Mr. S. B. Goregaonkar waited on the Hon. Mr. A. B. Lathe to represent the Property Owners' case in connection with Urban Immovable Property tax.

The deputationists, it is understood, stated that they would pay the tax under protest until the matter would be decided by the Federal Court. The deputation had only an hour's interview when they represented their case orally.

The Hon. Mr. Morariji Desai and the Finance Secretary were also present during the interview.

AMENDING BILL TO RECTIFY PRINTING ERROR

LUCKNOW, May 21. A mere printing error in an Act passed only the other day by the U. P. Legislature has been responsible for the piloting of an Amending Bill.

The Amending Bill is the United Provinces Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill which is intended to rectify a printing error in that Act.

The Bill seeks to insert "Explanation" occurring after sub-section (5) of section (6) below sub-section (4) of section 6 of the U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1928.

"The Bill proposes to rectify that error and is therefore of a purely formal nature" says the statement of objects and reasons.—A.P.

MURDER CASE JUDGMENT

One To Hang; Two Sentenced To Transportation

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.) The appeal preferred by the police against the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Aurangabad in the case of three lambadas, Jimla, Kishna and Nama, who were charged with murder, was decided to-day by a Divisional Bench of the High Court consisting of Dr. Nawab Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur and Abu Sayeed Mirza. Their Lordships found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced Jimla to death and Kishna and Nama to life imprisonment.

It was stated for the prosecution that Jimla murdered another lambada, Omla, with a dagger on the night of 9th-10th July 1938. Jimla, it was further stated, was accompanied by his two friends, Kishna and Nama.

The Sessions Judge of Aurangabad acquitted the accused on the ground that the prosecution evidence was not reliable.

The Divisional Bench held that the findings of the lower court was not acceptable and observed that on the evidence of the doctor it was proved that the deceased died of the injuries inflicted with a dagger which evidence was corroborated by other prosecution witnesses, who were eye-witnesses to the crime.

Their Lordships found all the accused guilty of murder, but sentenced the first accused, Jimla, to death and the remaining two, Kishna and Nama, to life imprisonment.—A. P.

PENSIONS FOR BHAVNAGAR MARTYRS' FAMILIES

(From A Correspondent.) BHAVNAGAR, May 23. Mr. Mahadeo Desai, came here yesterday accompanied by Mr. Mohanbhai Gadadawala. He saw Parishad workers and Mahajan Mandal Committee. Immediately on his arrival, to enquire into 14th May goondaism. He visited families of Bachubhai and Jadhavji Mody, the victims of that goondaism and also those who were injured on that day, acquainting himself fully with all details. Mahadeo Desai placed this case before the State authorities and left this morning for Rajkot to acquaint Gandhiji with the Bhavnagar situation.

On account of the tense situation the Maharaja Sahab came here and accompanied by the Police Superintendent drove through the city to see things for himself. After consultation with the Diwan Sahab, the Maharaja Sahab has decided to give pensions of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month to the families of the martyrs, Bachubhai and Jadhavbhai respectively. A consolation and relief declaration will be made shortly.

Due to strict police vigilance no untoward incident has occurred. Police vans are patrolling in the city regularly. The declaration of the first insalment of responsible Government which was expected to be made on the birthday of the Maharaja Sahab has been delayed on account of the changed circumstances.

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, May 23. According to a Press note issued by the Assam Government Opium Prohibition work in Dibrugarh and Sibsagar Sub-divisions has been carried out satisfactorily and altogether 5542 opium addicts have been treated in 22 centres of Dibrugarh Sub-division out of which 2124 were discharged as cured. In Sibsagar Sub-division 2971 addicts were treated at 21 centres out of which 1282 were discharged as cured.

The Note further says that smuggling is still going on the Sub-divisions and so far 17 cases in Dibrugarh sub-division and 22 in Sibsagar sub-division were detected involving five seers and fourteen tolas of opium.—United Press.

YOUTH MISSING

Brahmadatta Sarma, a young man of about 20 years resident at Patan Jaipur, came to Bombay on May 7 in search of a job. He was last seen at the office of the Jalpur Rajya Praja Mandal on May 14. Since then he has not been heard of and his father is making anxious inquiries about him.

He is a fair looking young man of middling height, oval face large nose and eyes. He has a crop and wears shell-framed glasses.

Anybody who has knowledge of the whereabouts of the young man should please intimate his father, Hardayal Sharma C/o the Jalpur Rajya Praja Mandal, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

HAS PREMIER HEARD OF LONDON?

(Continued from Page 6).

for the common good. This is not a stipulation likely to precipitate war. On the contrary it is the only measure likely to deter the Germans.

There will be no war if the German Staff knows that within an hour of Hitler's next aggressive move, anything from 9,000 to perhaps 12,000 Russian planes will be speeding towards the Eastern provinces of the Reich, and that (say) 50 motorised divisions, with, at least, 10,000 tanks, will take the road at a predictable daily rate. What will make a war is uncertainty.

Will the Russians be called in at all? If so, when and to what extent? How long, at the rate we have experienced since Prague was captured in mid-March, will it take before any decision whatever is reached between London, Paris and Moscow?

On this welter of irresolution, suspicion and uncertainty, any soldier of spirit, knowing that his own armies will move like clockwork under a single command, would gamble and probably with success.

The Russians have proposed, therefore, that simultaneously with the diplomatic pact, a military convention shall be drawn up.

Without that, the alliance is a scrap of paper, a dubious expression of goodwill, perhaps, and nothing more.

The Baltic Peril

The second issue on which the fate of these dragging negotiations turns, is whether the Baltic States shall be included. No doubt it is an advantage to Russia that Poland and Rumania should be guaranteed in the West.

This means that the slow process of attrition by blockade would begin to work against the aggressor from the first days.

But the easy route for a German attack, when Hitler decides to fight for more "living space," does not lie through Poland; the Poles have a big, though poorly equipped army. The easy way is through the Baltic States, which could do little to bar the road to the combined operations of the German army, air force, and fleet.

But they have not been guaranteed. Nor is it likely that they would accept a guarantee from Russia alone, since this would at once expose them, in their weakness, to German hostility.

But if a firmly-knit coalition

QUEST FOR BETTER SOLUTION STRESSED

(Continued from page 14) but it does not follow that they will maintain the same attitude in five or ten years time.—Reuter.

GOVT. SUPPORTERS VOTE AGAINST GOVT.

Labour Amendment On White Paper

LONDON, May 24. At least 24 Government supporters, including Mr. Churchill and Col. Amery, voted against Government on the opposition amendment on Palestine.

It is calculated that 39 Government supporters, who were in the House either abstained from voting or voted with the opposition. The majority of the Labour opposition parties voted against Government.

It is understood that although Government's majority is smaller than the customary, there is no question of their policy being modified.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S TRAIL OF BROKEN PLEDGES

L. G. On Result Of Mischief Engineered By Italians And Germans

LONDON, May 24. Broadcasting on Government's Palestine policy Mr. Lloyd George declared that mischievous activities fostered by Italians and Germans in recent years among a small section of the Arabs had driven us into an act of national perfidy which would bring dishonour to the British name.

He added that our trail from Pekin to Mount Zion was littered with broken pledges.

Referring to the Balfour Declaration Mr. Lloyd George said that every pledge given to the Arabs had been more than fulfilled. Every undertaking given to the Jews had been reluctantly and inadequately implemented and now was to be gradually attenuated to the point of elimination.—Reuter.

of the three Greater Powers were first constituted, with Poland also as a partner, is there much doubt that little Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland would be glad to take shelter under its guarantee as they did under that of the League?

It is not clear why Downing Street should limit its solicitude to Poles and Rumanians. These little States also have their freedom to cherish and their homes to protect.

Litvinov may have resigned, but his principle that "peace is indivisible" survives him.

If London Is Bombed

The patience with which in these days of peril we all endure Mr. Chamberlain's delays does credit rather to the goodness of our hearts than to our judgment.

Mr. Chamberlain, who lost Spain and Czechoslovakia to the common cause, may blunder out of this Russian alliance also.

For Moscow, two conditions are essential. The Pact must take concrete shape at once in a military convention, and it must include the Baltic States. Lord Halifax may advance it when he meets M. Potemkin at Geneva, but it will not be a reality until Lord Gort and General Gamelin fly to Moscow to work it out with Marshal Voroshilov's staff.

The Russians have put their questions to Mr. Chamberlain. Let us not forget to put ours.

His solicitude for the safety of the Poles may be an admirable trait in his character. It is noble on his part to shelter Danzig. But has he ever heard of a place called London?

The Red Army offers to march, if London should be bombed. Why does Mr. Chamberlain reject its services?

Gas bites and thermite scorchings on the shores of the Thames as well as on those of the Vistula.

The Labour Spain Committee has now sent out £800 to free the German and Austrian volunteers of the International Brigade from the concentration camps in the south of France.

It will be used to establish some of them as settlers on land which the French Government is providing.

Many generous gifts from parties and individuals have reached us, but they pay only a fraction of our debt to these splendid men. Cheques should be sent to Mr. Austin Albu, at 20, East Heath-road, N.W. 3.

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COMMUNAL RATIO IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Bengal Cabinet Draws Up Lengthy Memorandum

CALCUTTA, May 24. The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Cabinet at a recent meeting discussed the question whether H. E. the Governor could interfere in the matter of the fixation of the Communal ratio in the Public Services. The discussion was with reference to the proposed deputation of Hindu leaders which is due to wait on the Governor of Bengal.

It is understood a lengthy memorandum has been drawn up wherein the Cabinet have made out a case that the Governor cannot exercise his right of interference in this matter because it does not come within the definition or protection of the rights and interests of a minority.—United Press

BARODA GOVT.'S BUDGET POSITION

BARODA, May 24. The total revenue and expenditure of the Baroda State during the year 1937-38 were Rs. 267.18 lakhs and Rs. 222.35 lakhs respectively, according to the annual administration report of the Accounts Department.

There was a saving of Rs. 28.07 lakhs under revenue account. Capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 7.45 lakhs. The balance on Rs. 19.62 lakhs.

The assets of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11.18 crores. Of these Rs. 5.47 crores represent capital invested in the railway system, Rs. 0.32 crores in the electrical works, Rs. 0.43 crores in ports and Rs. 0.16 crores in other commercial concerns. The reserve fund stands now at about Rs. 3 1/2 crores.

The permanent investment of the State stood at Rs. 3,55,93,759.—United Press.

Lucknow, May 24.—The 30th list of subscriptions to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 87-2, bringing the grand total of collections to Rs. 2,83,698-13.—United Press

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THIRTEEN POINTS UP Gilt-Edgeds On Forward March INDUSTRIALS AND OILS LOOK UPWARD

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton exhibited decidedly better sentiment today following possibilities of export subsidy while slightly unfavourable weather news also induced some support.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were generally quiet but Home Industrials and Oil shares mostly showed the upward trend.

Gilt-edgeds and Indian Loans were firm and fairly active. Exchange fluctuations were narrow with hardly any important business.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939	
New York, May 24	8.74
Previous closing	8.74
To-day's opening	8.75
Difference	+0.01
To-day's closing	8.87
Difference	+0.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939	
Liverpool, May 24	4.79
Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	0.00
To-day's closing	4.73
Difference	-0.06

BROAD EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 171.48
July August 1939	Rs. 170.00
April May 1940	Rs. 156.88

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 24
The trading in July commenced at 8.75 i.e. one point higher than the last close.

Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying which easily absorbed mild liquidation while later some New Orleans and professionals buying and covering in nears appeared with July rising to 8.80.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 24
The local cotton market opened with July-August quoting at Rs. 169.4. The rate, after declining to Rs. 166, jumped up and closed at Rs. 169.10 when New York position was 5 points up.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 24
The following are opening quotations:—
July (8.73-3/4) 8.76 3/4
October (7.97-7/8) 7.94 3/4
December (7.75-7/8) 7.74 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 24
The following are opening quotations:—
American May (5.15) 5.02
American July (4.85) 4.74
Egyptian May (4.71) 4.62
Egyptian July (4.57) 4.51

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 24
TEAS
Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 24
The following are the opening rates:—
General Motors (44) 43 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (40) 23 5/8
do 23 1/4
U. S. Common New Stock (46 1/2) 46 1/2
do 45 3/8
U. S. Steel Preference (103) 103 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 24
The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 34 3/4.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
Previous closing	4.88 1/4
To-day's opening	4.88 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.88 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

Previous closing	4.88 1/4
To-day's opening	4.88 1/4
To-day's closing	4.88 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 24
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88 1/8 and then eased to 4.88 1/8 subsequent changes being very small with hardly any important business doing.
Franc opened at 176.73 and continued to move within narrow margin.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8) sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.157) 13.157
New York on Bombay (34.80) 34.80
Berlin on London (0.87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-4 7/32 nominal)
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (27-8 1/2) 27-8 1/2
Silver (20 1/16) 20 1/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16
to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4
to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8
to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—
"Speculators bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 24
Spot (20 1/16) 20 1/16
Forward (19 7/8) 19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, May 24
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (27-8 1/2) 27-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, May 24
Silver ready 52 14 0
Silver Jeth 52 13 6
Silver Ashad 52 12 0

GOLD

Gold ready 37 1 3
Gold Jeth 37 2 8
Gold Ashad 37 2 8
Sovereign 23 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 24
Wheat May 3 5 0
Wheat September 3 8 3
Linseed May 5 7 0
Linseed September 5 9 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 24
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (new) at 34. Prices advanced on higher overnight Chicago cables but eased on arrival of steady, but not important, business.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 24
Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.76. Prices improved on scattered local support and covering influenced by steadiness of outside markets with the rate rising to 0.76 3/4.

INDIAN STERLING

LOANS

London, May 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 286 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, May 15 281 1/2
Tuesday, May 16 281 1/2
Wednesday, May 17 281 3/4
Thursday, May 18 283
Friday, May 19 284
Monday, May 22 284 3/4
Tuesday, May 23 285

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 24

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (286 1/4) 286 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (285 1/2) 285 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (2106 1/4) 2106 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (2102 3/4) 2102 3/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (2104 3/4) 2104 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (288 1/4) 287 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (2105) 2105 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (268 3/8) 268 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (285 1/8) 285 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2104) 2104

5 per cent Funding Loan (2107) 2107

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (294 1/2) 295

4 per cent Victory Bonds (288 1/4) 287 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 24

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady with not much doing.

Gilt-edgeds continued to march forward under persistent influx of good orders. Three and half per cent was quoted at 286 i.e. one point higher than the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-6) 17-6

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (64-4) 64-4

Hydro Electric (40 1/4) 40 1/4

Electric Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2

Prinching Johnson (23-4) 23-4

Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2

Woolworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (220 1/2) 220 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (28-3) 28-3

Unilever Ordinary (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (24-9 1/2) 24-9 1/2

British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2

Caracas 'A' (28 1/2) 28 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-7 1/2) 130-7 1/2

P and O S. N. Company Deferred (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2

Distillers (91-9) 92-9

British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

British Celanese (4-6) 4-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (25-0) 25-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9

Vickers Limited Ordinary (19) 19-0

Inter Nickel (40 51/8) 40 51/8

Indian Irons (37-6) 36-10 1/2

TEA SHARFS

Assam (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2

Donoro Tea (28-5) 28-5

Empire of India (21-3) 21-3

JUTE

Barnagore (211) 211

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-3

Gula Kelampungan (18-9) 18-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrum (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6

Rio Tinto (212 3/8) 212 3/8

East Rand Proprietary (50-0) 50-0

Rand Mines (28 5/8) 28 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (215 3/8) 215 3/8

Associated Portland Cement (72-6) 72-1 1/2

Burma Oil (77-4) 77-6

Mexican Eagle (8-9 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Shell Transport (23-1 1/2) 23-4 1/2

Royal Dutch (23-4 3/8) 23-4 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (233 1/4) 234 1/4

London Midland Ordinary (215) 215 1/2

London North 211 1/2

RESERVE BANK All India OF INDIA Weather

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending the 19th day of May, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

Notes held in the Banking Department 17,23,28,000

Notes in circulation:—

(a) Legal Tender in India 17,10,85,000

(b) Legal Tender in Burma 10,54,90,000

only 206,89,08,000

Total Notes issued 206,89,08,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.22 per cent.

ASSETS

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—

(a) Held in India 41,54,48,000

(b) Held outside India 2,86,94,000

Sterling Securities 55,50,11,000

Total of A. 100,91,53,000

B. Rupee Coin 65,67,30,000

Rupee Securities 37,30,16,000

Inter-Bills 1,11,11,000

Exchange and other commercial Paper 206,89,08,000

Total Assets 206,89,08,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 19th May, 1939.

LIABILITIES

(1) Capital paid up 5,00,00,000

Reserve Fund 5,00,00,000

Deposits:—

(a) Government 5,01,72,000

(b) Central Govt of India 3,00,30,000

(c) Govt of Burma 3,58,44,000

(d) Other Govt Accounts 14,15,73,000

(e) Banks 69,42,000

(f) Bills Payable 7,82,000

Other Liabilities 8,38,30,000

Total Liabilities 37,52,31,000

ASSETS

(a) Legal Tender in India 17,23,28,000

(b) Legal Tender in Burma 10,54,90,000

only 206,89,08,000

Rupee Coin 65,67,30,000

Inter-Bills 1,11,11,000

Bills Purchased and Discounted:—

(a) Internal 1,15,00,000

(b) External 5,12,00,000

(c) Government Treasury 1,21,52,000

Balances held abroad* 10,17,32,000

Loans and Advances to Govt. 80,00,000

Other Loans and Advances 2,90,00,000

Investments 7,10,00,000

Other Assets 92,32,000

Total Assets 37,52,31,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

Excellent Traffic Receipts

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, May 24

The Stock Exchange was generally firm as a result of renewed upward trend of Gilt-edged securities on continued buying and more widespread confidence that international situation is distinctly easier. Home Rails responded to the excellent weekly traffic receipts, while Indian and Dominion Loans strengthened in union with gilt-edged securities. Industrials met increased support, likewise a majority of oils.

Wall Street opened steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Moderate Business

Buying And Covering In N. Y. July

INCREASED SOUTHERN SELLING

New Crop Progress Favourable

Bombay, May 24
House has passed the increased Agricultural Appropriation Bill, but we consider House action defeat for economy also reposes possibility in some form the export subsidy bill. New crop progress is favourable.

Market opened steady. Bombay and Liverpool were buying forwards while trade and Spot houses were buying near months. While market advanced further there appeared near months liquidation and tight hedging.

Early advance of the cotton market was aided by moderate Commission House buying on inflationary theories based on prospects of continued new deal spending. There appeared increased southern selling later on and the session closed barely steady.

NEW YORK MARKET
At the opening July was quoted 8.73 and declined only one point to 8.72 which was the lowest of the day. The market then improved to 8.78 on trade and Spot houses buying. But later on market declined on southern selling and finally closed at 8.74 at a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 1 point at 8.74c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton market was steady and declined 2 points in near months, while distant months were unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined by 2 points at 9.41c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with American selling and scattered liquidation in nears. Sentiment of the market was becoming unsettled by renewed tariff and export subsidy possibilities. The market closed quiet at a decline of 1 point with October 4.49. Middling American Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 5.60c per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton market was steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was strong and Sakels futures advanced 15 points and Ashmouni contracts advanced 10 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES
New York July highest (2-6 p.m.) 8.79+06
New York July lowest (10-05) 8.72-01
Liverpool October highest 4.53+03
Liverpool October lowest 4.47-03
Messrs. Devkar Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

"Consider house action defeat for economy also reposes possibility in some form the export subsidy bill. Think constructive our market."
"To-day's vote does not necessarily insure passage 113 million."
Messrs. Bishambhar Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:
New York: House passed increased agricultural appropriation bill are not inclined to change our opinion.
Trade shorts covering July October foreign buying new crop months scattered.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 23
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 1,300 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain nil
Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS
Liverpool, May 23
May 5.07-05
June 4.93
July 4.79-05
August 4.64
September 4.53
October 4.49-01
November 4.41+01
December 4.41+01
January 4.42
February 4.42+02
March 4.45
April 4.45+02
May 4.46+02
Middling Spot 10-12 a.m. quotations 4.87
October 4.53

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Giza 2- Spot 6.57+3
May 6.52+6
June 6.50+4
July 6.52+6
August 6.55+6
September 6.59+7
October 6.73+7
UPPERS- Spot 5.86+3
May 5.85+2
June 5.88+4
July 5.82+4
August 5.81+4
September 5.81+3
October 5.82+2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, May 23
Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent 5.69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1940 73
1931 or later 85
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950 106 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 68 3/4
1961 95 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 94 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 106 7/8
1960 106 3/4
Victory Bonds 106 3/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China 7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai 84 1/2
Bank London R 29 3/4
National Bank of India 29 3/4

SAKELS
July 11.90+15
November 12.22-00
ASHMOUNI- June 9.65+7
July 9.75+8
August 9.72+7
September 9.75+7
October 9.80+8
November 9.83+12
December 9.83+12

Alexandria Cotton
Alexandria, May 23
July 11.90+15
November 12.22-00
ASHMOUNI- June 9.65+7
July 9.75+8
August 9.72+7
September 9.75+7
October 9.80+8
November 9.83+12
December 9.83+12

Cotton Straddles
Breach J/A New York July Rs. 41 1/2
Breach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 41 1/2
Breach J/A New York October Rs. 28 1/2
Breach A/M Liverpool October Rs. 28 1/2
Breach A/M New York May Rs. 30 1/2
Breach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 30 1/2
New York Liverpool: July 57 October 78
December 81 January 88 March 94
May 100

LONDON PRODUCE
London, May 23
Hozario Santa Fe June 21/1 1/2
Barletta Russo May 23/4 1/2
South Australian May 24
sellers

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 23
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 8 3/16

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
Breach J/A New York July Rs. 41 1/2
Breach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 41 1/2
Breach J/A New York October Rs. 28 1/2
Breach A/M Liverpool October Rs. 28 1/2
Breach A/M New York May Rs. 30 1/2
Breach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 30 1/2
New York Liverpool: July 57 October 78
December 81 January 88 March 94
May 100

LONDON SEEDS
London, May 23
Linseed La Plata May June 211-18
sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June 12-18
sellers
Linseed Bombay May June 13-6
sellers
Rapeseed Toria May June 12-10-0
sellers
Castorseed Bombay May June 11-10-0
sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, May 23
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LINSEED OILS
London, May 23
Linseed oil naked London per cwt June sellers 24/3
Linseed oil naked London per cwt July Aug sellers 24/9

BOMBAY COTTON
Bombay, May 24
Following an advance of 1 point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 166 for J/A and Rs. 156 for New A/M. Prices of J/A advanced on short covering while prices of New Broad A/M declined on scattered selling.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points down, but it opened 2 points down. Despite the lower Liverpool advances, the local market was very firm and Broad A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 158 1/2 and new Broad A/M was Rs. 155 1/4. At 4-30 p.m. rates were as under:

F. G. M. G-
Broad A/M 1939 Rs. 170 14 0
Broad J/A 1939 169 8 0
Broad A/M 1940 155 14 0
Fine M G-
Omra May 1939 162 12 0
Omra July 1939 151 4 0
Omra D/J 1940 142 4 0
F. G. M. G-
Bengal May 1939 126 8 0
Bengal July 1939 125 0 0
Bengal D/J 1940 117 12 0

Cotton Tenders
Bombay, May 24
Broad A/M 1,350
Omra May 2,900

Cotton Room Rates
Bombay, May 24
Extra Sprime Sup Fine F.G. Good
M. G-
Bengal U P 131 128 125 122
Punjab 131 128 125 122
Rajputana 133 130 127 124
Omra No. 3 168 166 164 162
C P No. 1 179 177 175 172
C P No. 2 172 170 168 166
Broad No. 2 176 174 172 170
Punjab A/M 200 198 196 194
Surat 216 214 212 210
Rajputana 213 211 209 207
Navsari 225 223 221 219

Ready Cotton Quotations
Bombay, May 24
Bengal Superfine 133/34
Bengal Fine 129/30
Bengal F G 127/28
C P 1 167/71
C P 2 165/66
Arvi 166/67
Amraoti 159/63
Ellichpur 165/66
Berar 167/68
Malkapur 157/59
Khandesh 146/53
Jaina Sali 155/57
Burwah Sanad 159/61
Khandwa 161/63
Mathia F G 131/36
Broad 174/75
Punjab 4 F 188/93
Punjab 28 F 213/18
Sindh N 196/23
Akheshwar Jaghadia 203/05
Surat 208/10
Navsari 218/20
Western Farm 188/88

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, May 24
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales
Yesterday 38,508
This year Last year
Khandesh 213,217,424,925
Central India 492,76,717,145,724
Barsi and Nagar 4,337,39,965
Hyderabad Gaonri 100,164,315,665
Berar 100,36,375,71,491
Central Provinces 895,531,457,667,686
Total Omras 1,520,228,200,100,989
Dholera 1,413,2,803
N W Provinces 6,521,15,092
Rajputana 277,516,737,507,763
Sindh Punjab 1,049,406,315,247,621
Broad 2,907,80,753,39,182
Western Northern 1,421,55,068,19,286
Canada 24 13
Tinnevely and Cam- 2,629,2,683
India 3,382,174,939
American 300,673,414,326
Egyptian African and Sudan 300,673,414,326
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 41,171
Total 8,136,1,994,633,2,193,549
Arrived by road to 18th May 1939 361,231

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 18 May
Yesterday This year Last year
Europe 225,247,071,227,135
Japan and China 2,208,904,076,54,421
Coast Ports 28,319,52,448
Up-country by Rail 209,225,288,777
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 29,720,12,275
Total 2,433,1,418,811,1,135,056

American Cotton Figures
F P Bales 1938-39 1937-38
Receipts to date 371,200 763,400
23-5-39
Receipts yesterday 1,000 3,000
23-5-39
Exports to date 325,700 547,200
23-5-39
Stock at Ports 204,700 268,500
19-5-39
Stock at Interior 268,900 221,200
19-5-39
Stock at Liverpool 80,600 119,700
19-5-39
Visible Supply 543,100 646,500
19-5-39
Quantity in sight 879,400 1,315,400
19-5-39
Quantity out of sight 19-5-39 898,900 957,000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS
Bombay, May 24
Yarn No. 6 1/2 June 98 August 98
October 98
Yarn No. 10 1/2 June 109 1/2 August 109 1/2 October 110
Yarn No. 20 1/2 June 142 1/2 August 142 1/2 October 142 1/2
Yarn No. 40 June 216 August 216 October 218

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Rajputana 133 130 127 124
Omra No. 3 168 166 164 162
C P No. 1 179 177 175 172
C P No. 2 172 170 168 166
Broad No. 2 176 174 172 170
Punjab A/M 200 198 196 194
Surat 216 214 212 210
Rajputana 213 211 209 207
Navsari 225 223 221 219

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Bombay, May 24
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Bengal Fine 129/30
Bengal F G 127/28
C P 1 167/71
C P 2 165/66
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Ellichpur 165/66
Berar 167/68
Malkapur 157/59
Khandesh 146/53
Jaina Sali 155/57
Burwah Sanad 159/61
Khandwa 161/63
Mathia F G 131/36
Broad 174/75
Punjab 4 F 188/93
Punjab 28 F 213/18
Sindh N 196/23
Akheshwar Jaghadia 203/05
Surat 208/10
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Yarn No. 20 1/2 June 142 1/2 August 142 1/2 October 142 1/2
Yarn No. 40 June 216 August 216 October 218

GOLD & SILVER
Bombay, May 24
Yesterday London gold prices were quoted unchanged at 47-8 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.88 1/2 at London and 4.88 1/4 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/16d. at 20 1/16 for Spot and forward quotation also declined 1/16d. down at 19 7/8. Speculators were chief buyers and sellers. At the decline India bought a little. Buyers were at the fixed rates while sellers at 1/16th over. Market was quietly steady.

New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/0. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-13 1/2 and forward was Rs. 52-6 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. In the local market business was restricted and prices were narrow.

GOLD
Ready 37 1/9
Jeth delivery 37 2/0
Jeth Tejmandi 37 2/0
Ashad delivery 37 1/8
Ashad Tejmandi 37 1/8

SILVER
Ready 52 1/4
Jeth delivery 52 1/4
Jeth Tejmandi 52 1/4
Ashad delivery 52 1/4
Ashad Tejmandi 52 1/4

LONDON SILVER
London, May 23
Spot 20 1/16
Forward 19 7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, May 23
Gold Bars Fine per oz 47-8 1/2 1/2

LONDON METALS
London, May 23
Copper £41 12 6
Lead £22 10 0
Zinc £14 10 0
Spelter £13 18 0

Bombay Metals
Bombay, May 24
London market £41-10-0
Standard copper cash (buyers) £41-10-0
Standard copper 3 months £41-15-0
Electrolytic copper £47-15-0
Bombay market
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-6-0
Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled
London, May 23
June £11 12 6
July £11 13 9

Groundnuts And Seeds
Bombay, May 24
Groundnuts May 24 30 9 4
Opening 30 15 6
Highest 30 15 6
Lowest 30 9 0
Closing 30 15 6
Castorseed Sept- 30 4 0
Opening 30 4 0
Highest 30 4 0
Lowest 29 15 0
Closing 30 2 0
Groundnuts Aug- 31 9 0
Opening 31 9 0
Highest 32 2 0
Lowest 31 8 0
Closing 32 1 6
Castorseed Sept- 26 14 0
Opening 27 1 3
Highest 26 12 3
Lowest 26 12 3
Closing 27 0 0
Castorseed May- 29 4 0
Opening 29 4 0
Highest 29 4 0
Lowest 29 4 0
Closing 29 4 0
Castorseed May- 26 7 0
Opening 26 7 0
Highest 26 7 0
Lowest 26 3 0
Closing 26 5 0

Wheat Liverpool
Liverpool, May 23
May 55d.
June 51d. New
July 52 3/8d.
October 54 5/8d.
December 55 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago
Chicago, May 23
July do. 0.75 3/8
September do. 0.75 5/8
December do. 0.75 5/8

New York Sugar
New York, May 23
July 1.94
September 1.99
November 2.06
January 1.96

Bombay Sugar
Bombay, May 24
Ready Javas Rs. 17 4 0
Shipment June 6 9 0
Shipment July 6 7 0
Shipment August 6 5 0
Shipment September 6 6 0

Produce Receipts
Bombay, May 24
Wheat 25,284 cwt.
Linseed 20,948 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustards 114 cwt.
Gingellyseed 18 cwt.
Groundnut 56 cwt.
Poppyseed 3,271 cwt.
Castorseed 843 cwt.
Rice 15,904 cwt.
Mirabollams 3,772 cwt.
Cottonseed 4,365 cwt.
Mowseed 386 cwt.
Gram 3,210 cwt.
Joowar 382 cwt.
Barley 1,172 cwt.
Bajra 1,953 cwt.

GOLD & SILVER

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Jeth Tejmandi 52 1/4
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Groundnuts May 24 30 9 4
Opening 30 15 6
Highest 30 15 6
Lowest 30 9 0
Closing 30 15 6
Castorseed Sept- 30 4 0
Opening 30 4 0
Highest 30 4 0
Lowest 29 15 0
Closing 30 2 0
Groundnuts Aug- 31 9 0
Opening 31 9 0
Highest 32 2 0
Lowest 31 8 0
Closing 32 1 6
Castorseed Sept- 26 14 0
Opening 27 1 3
Highest 26 12 3
Lowest 26 12 3
Closing 27 0 0
Castorseed May- 29 4 0
Opening 29 4 0
Highest 29 4 0
Lowest 29 4 0
Closing 29 4 0
Castorseed May- 26 7 0
Opening 26 7 0
Highest 26 7 0
Lowest 26 3 0
Closing 26 5 0

Wheat Liverpool
Liverpool, May 23
May 55d.
June 51d. New
July 52 3/8d.
October 54 5/8d.
December 55 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago
Chicago, May 23
July do. 0.75 3/8
September do. 0.75 5/8
December do. 0.75 5/8

New York Sugar
New York, May 23
July 1.94
September 1.99
November 2.06
January 1.96

Bombay Sugar
Bombay, May 24
Ready Javas Rs. 17 4 0
Shipment June 6 9 0
Shipment July 6 7 0
Shipment August 6 5 0
Shipment September 6 6 0

Produce Receipts
Bombay, May 24
Wheat 25,284 cwt.
Linseed 20,948 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustards 114 cwt.
Gingellyseed 18 cwt.
Groundnut 56 cwt.
Poppyseed 3,271 cwt.
Castorseed 843 cwt.
Rice 15,904 cwt.
Mirabollams 3,772 cwt.
Cottonseed 4,365 cwt.
Mowseed 386 cwt.
Gram 3,210 cwt.
Joowar 382 cwt.
Barley 1,172 cwt.
Bajra 1,953 cwt.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24
3 1/2 per cent G.P. Notes 69/9
3 1/4 per cent 1948/52 98/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/2
3 per

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For
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1939

THE TRAGEDY OF DRINK



The evil consequences of indulgence in liquor are graphically portrayed in this series of pictures issued by the Prohibition Department of Ahmedabad. The pictures show (from left to right) a student being coerced to partake of drink at a college party—the evil influence of a co-student—a dancing party at the student's own house—the student becoming a confirmed drunkard—signing a blank cheque—in a gambling den.



—Lying in the street in a drunken state—his house auctioned—arrested on a charge of theft—in the lock-up—death of his wife—and suicide.

Schacht On His Mission To India

Germany Aims Not To Conquer But To Maintain Peace!

SATYAMURTHI CHAMPIONS NAZI CAUSE AND SAYS GERMANY IS FOR PEACE!

MADRAS, May 23. A strong defence of Germany's armament and political policy was made by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, speaking at a party given in his honour here.

Dr. Schacht said: "We arm ourselves not for war, but to tell those who are armed that we cannot allow them to be armed and threaten us without ourselves be-

ing armed and placed on an equal level. The army of Germany, he said, was the best guarantee for a settlement, and a peaceful settlement could be reached only with the co-operation not of those nations who are armed at present but were afraid of going to war but also of those like the Indians and the Chinese, who are not yet armed, and the others who would never be in a position to arm

themselves. If we have to disarm ourselves it will be to live in peace with all those undeveloped nations which will have to develop peacefully."

Object Of Visit

Dr. Schacht added that it was not only for sight-seeing that he came to India, but also for studying the country and its future possibilities and to learn what kind of mentality the people had here and whether it would not be possible for Germany to co-operate with them.

Dr. Schacht believed that India needed to develop technically and industrially, and in this very necessary development Germany was anxious more to co-operate and supply India with machinery than

to sell her manufactured goods. Mr. S. Satyamurthi, speaking at the outset, said that India believed that the future of humanity lay in peaceful co-operation between country and country, and hoped that both in the present and afterwards, when India became free, India and Germany would be friends. Mr. Satyamurthi said that Indians knew by their study of the German literature and culture that the Germans were a most civilised race. They hoped, therefore, that all the stories that Germany was not for helping the development of peace on earth and the progress of humanity were not true. He wanted to impress on Dr. Schacht the conviction in India that there was no future for humanity unless Mr. Gandhi's principle of non-violence was accepted.

Dr. Schacht is leaving for Bangalore to-morrow.—A.P.



Dr. Chhaganlal H. Kantawala, L.R.C.P. (M.R.C.S.), a medical practitioner of Bombay, who expired at Mahabeshwar last Saturday. Dr. Kantawala was the son of the late Rao Bahadur H. D. Kantawala, a well-known educationalist of Gujarat.

Quest For Better Solution Stressed

Vote On Palestine Debate Is As Good As Defeat

Advocacy Of Federal Form In Constitution By "Times"

LONDON, May 24. The comparative smallness of Government's majority in the House of Commons on last night's Palestine vote is seized upon by Press commentators, particularly the Opposition organs, as an indication of the necessity for a still another quest for a solution of the very difficult problem.

The "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" says that a majority of only 89 in a critical debate is almost equal to a defeat and adds that it still seems certain that a separation of Arabs and Jews of some sort must be the ultimate solution.

The "DAILY TELEGRAPH" makes an economic assessment of the country from which it concludes that the new immigration proposals actually exceed bounds of prudence. If there is a better plan than the White Paper to hold an even balance between the rival races and reconcile the spirit of our obligations with what is humanly and geographically possible, it did not emerge from the Parliamentary debate, it says.

The "NEWS CHRONICLE" says that if Government adheres to its decision, it should press on with a survey of those parts of the colonial empire which suggest themselves as suitable Jewish homes.

The "TIMES" says that the vote on such an important question was small and the opposition might have been more formidable but for general reluctance to embarrass Government at a time of great international tension. By refusing to exclude the possibility that the future constitution of Palestine may take a federal form, Mr. MacDonald has done much to reassure those who are convinced that federation is the only ultimate solution. If the problem of Syria could be linked with that of Palestine and solved on federal lines, a great step would be taken towards stabilisation of the whole of Levant. The French Government is at present unwilling to make an experiment in Arab independence. (Continued on page 11, col. 4)

CHARLIE CHAN

SHUNNED AND STONED BY THE MINERS' FAMILIES BECAUSE OF THE CASUALTIES IN HIS MINE JIM HEDRIN AND HIS DAUGHTER BARBARA CONTINUE THEIR STORY TO CHARLIE AND KIRK AS THEY DRIVE TO HEDRIN'S HOME...

THAT'S WHY WE CALLED YOU, INSPECTOR CHAN! WE CAN'T BEAR TO SEE PEOPLE WHO WERE FRIENDLY TURN AGAINST US!

MAYBE THEY'RE JUSTIFIED—I DON'T KNOW! TWO MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED AND SEVERAL OVERCOME BY A POISON GAS IN OUR MINE! NOW I HAVE ONLY A SKELETON CREW LEFT WORKING A SMALL SECTION!

ISN'T IT DANGEROUS TO ALLOW THEM TO WORK THE MINE?

I'VE HAD EXPERTS IN TIME AND AGAIN! I'VE BEEN ASSURED IT'S SAFE TO USE THE MINE!

IS IT CARBON MONOXIDE GAS WHICH SEEPS THROUGH?

NO! WE DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS! ANY GAS IS RARE IN A GOLD MINE—BUT THIS EVEN HAS THE EXPERTS BAFLED! IT'S—IT'S ALMOST UNREAL!

UNREAL!